TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

For the Blade.

OUR HENRY OF NAVARRE.

BY C. W. S. MILLER.

We have a Henry of Navarre,
The noble snow white plume,
He is our country's brightest star,
And shows our land it must
His name is James Gillespie Blaine,
And it is known afar,
He is the White Plumed Knight of Maine,
Our Henry of Navarre!

We'll follow where the White Plume waves
Throughout our favored land,
And we will call our Logan Braves
Our battles to command;
So we the victory may obtain
For our illustrious star,
Who is the White Plumed Knight of Maine,
Our Henry of Navarre!

We with our leaders will be found;
We'll raise the banner high,
Until it brighten all the land around
Beneath the azure sky,
We'll follow our great leading men—
The Eagle of the war
And the White Plumed Knight of Maine—
Our Henry of Navarre.

Caraway, N. C.

For the Blade.

LOGAN'S LEGION.

Rallying Cry of the 15th Army Corps

BY C. H. BOEING.

Comrades true, who fought with Logan
In the days that tried men's souls,
As we rallied to his standard,
Rally now about the pole!
Sound the trumpet call of battle;
Let our watchword be "the right;"
At least vote for every man,
For black as well as white.

The "Plumed Knight's" standard holds the van
Close beside him is our chief;
From their front they hurl the foeman,
As the gale the autumn leaf.
Rally comrades, to the colors,
As we did in days of yore;
Let our shouts for Blaine and Logan,
Call to mind the battle's roar.

Like the rush of mighty waters
Let our squadron sweep the plain!
From mountain top to valley
Let our shouts ring out for Blaine!
For Blaine and gallant Logan,
Patriots ever tried and true,
Rally from Norfolk's summit,
To Pensacola's waters blue.
Beltsville, Md.

CLEVELAND'S LULLABY.

"Baby Mine."

BY A. R. HAUGHAWOUT.

Oscar Folsom, you're my laddy,
Baby mine, baby mine,
For you look just like your daddy,
Baby mine, baby mine,
But you've caused me lots of grief,
At your birth began mischief,
My career will be quite brief,
Baby mine, baby mine,
My career will be quite brief,
Baby mine, baby mine.

I'm ecstatic of being grateful,
Baby mine, baby mine,
And for "Ruds" all of me hateful,
Baby mine, baby mine,
For I claimed you as my boy,
When my "chums" were in decoy,
To save them was all my joy,
Baby mine, baby mine,
To save them was all my joy,
Baby mine, baby mine.

Beecher says that I'm all hunky,
Baby mine, baby mine,
And this makes our neighbors spunky,
Baby mine, baby mine,
Grover he is more than Beecher is,
I do hope that Blaine will "fizz,"
When we'll all get on a "whiz,"
Baby mine, baby mine,
When we'll all get on a "whiz,"
Baby mine, baby mine,
Carthage, Mo.

Our Story Teller.

A BOARDING-HOUSE ENGAGEMENT.

Mrs. Harrington Williams' was well known as one of the most fashionable and comfortable boarding-houses in Folkestone. It stood close to the Lees, with a large semi public garden at the back, and a glimpse of the sea in front. The house had what might be called a "superior" air. Mrs. Harrington Williams herself was the widow of a country parson of good family. From him she derived an unusually valuable collection of pictures, furniture and household effects generally, including a quantity of old-fashioned plate, bearing the Harrington-Williams crest, and a pair of massive silver candelabra, which, on special occasions, gave her dining-room a distinguished air, beyond the ordinary style of boarding-houses.

Although, however, the house was nearly always full, and the guests mostly of a good paying class, the business did not return a large profit. The expenses of an establishment of this kind, especially when conducted with such liberality as Mrs. Williams', are necessarily high. Added to this, Mrs. Williams was encumbered by three daughters, the youngest of whom was now 18, and neither she nor the young ladies had much notion of economy. After three or four years, therefore, at Virginia House, Mrs. Williams' position had begun to cause her some anxiety.

The Misses Williams were stylish, good-looking girls. They added immensely to the attractions of Virginia House, and secured an unfailing supply of bachelor boarders of a peculiarly profitable kind. In the course or a season they would have half a dozen promising flirtations among them, but somehow they had never yet got beyond flirtation. This was a disappointment to Mrs. Williams, who, when she condescended to start a boarding house, had been greatly influenced by the prospect of finding an opening in life for her girls, and the disappointment was specially keen in the case of Miss Bertha, the eldest, and, in point of looks at least, the flower of the flock. Bertha, indeed, had made one conquest.

When Messrs. Filey and Tapeham were professionally engaged in the settlement of the Rev. Harrington Williams' affairs, Mr. Frank Bartlett, their managing man, had been much smitten by Miss Williams' charms, and had subsequently, on two occasions, spent his Summer holiday at Virginia House. But, though a good looking fellow, and a promising solicitor, Bartlett was far from being an eligible *parti* in the eyes of either Miss Williams or her mother. There were obvious reasons for encouraging him up to a certain point, but the young lady took good care that that point was never passed.

Some little excitement was consequently caused among the Williamses when, toward the end of August, a letter was received, dated from a first-rate West End Club, inquiring whether accommodation could be at once provided for Mr. Stuart Romney-Romney and one servant. An answer in the affirmative was promptly dispatched, and a couple of days later the three Miss Williams, from the shelter of a convenient curtain at an upper window, beheld Mr. Stuart Romney-Romney drive up, accompanied by a highly respectable man servant and an enormous pile of luggage. The new arrival turned out to be a gentlemanlike man of two or three and 30, with keen, dark eyes, and fairly good features, rather spoilt by a low forehead, across which his hair was brushed flat. His manners were at first somewhat distant and reserved. This, however, wore off on closer acquaintance, and after a few days he was unanimously voted a decided acquisition to the house.

From the first there was naturally a good deal of speculation as to who Mr. Romney-Romney was. It happened that there were then staying at Virginia House two maiden ladies named Horncastle, sisters of a prosperous banker in the West of England. Miss Horncastle, being not only wealthy, but coming of a good family on her mother's side, was looked up to as rather an authority on questions of social status. In consultation with her sister, Miss Emilia, she had discovered the possibility of their new acquaintance's connection with a certain family of Derbyshire Romneys. Mr. Romney-Romney's answer to a few questions delicately put to him on the subject confirmed this theory; and when, after this, Mrs. Williams reported that her new guest's dressing and traveling paraphernalia were not only lavishly mounted in silver, but emblazoned with a deerhound's head and the motto "*Prisca fides*," the matter was settled beyond much doubt. Miss Horncastle was particularly gracious to the new-comer, and in his honor the two old ladies even went so far as to display from time to time various instalments of their family jewelry, hitherto reserved from the gaze of all but a select circle of friends up stairs.

But the most satisfactory thing was that from the first Mr. Romney-Romney paid obvious attention to Miss Williams. It was at once noticed that he generally contrived to have Bertha for a partner at lawn tennis, and that more frequently than not he was at her side when he walked with the ladies upon the Lees of an afternoon or evening, or when the music was going on in the drawing-room after dinner. And it was quite certain that these attentions met with no discouragement from any quarter.

About a week after Mr. Romney-Romney's arrival Mr. Frank Bartlett came down for his annual holiday. Within the last few weeks Bartlett had been admitted to a partnership in the firm of Filey & Tapeham, and now he arrived with some hope of inducing Bertha to share his improved lot. It did not, however, take him long to discover the state of the case. Had he been wanting in the natural readiness of a man in his condition to detect a rival, he would have been quickly enlightened by the changed demeanor of Miss Williams and her family. Hitherto he had at least been treated with considerable friendliness; now, no doubt owing partly to the inopportune time of his arrival, he found himself received with marked coldness.

It was natural, therefore, that Bartlett should not take very cordially to Mr. Romney-Romney. This, however, was not due solely to jealousy. Before he had been many hours at Folkestone an idea crossed his mind that he had seen his rival's face before—he could not recall when or where, but the idea became more confirmed every time he looked at Mr. Romney Romney, and, working on his natural prejudice, caused him to entertain vague suspicions as to that gentleman's antecedents. After he had been a couple of days at Virginia House, his doubts took more definite shape, and a plan occurred to him for setting them at rest, for assistance in which he determined to apply to Kate Williams. Kate and he had always been on friendly terms, and, from one or two chance expressions, he suspected that she was by no means charmed with her brother-in-law in prospect.

"Kate," he said, taking the bull by the horns, "I want to ask you a question about Mr. Romney-Romney. Who is he? What does your mother know about him?"

"As much as she does about most people who come here," Kate replied. "He gave a good reference, and he pays his bill regularly. Come, Frank, you may not be fond of him, but you can't deny that he is a gentleman."

"Gentleman or not," said Bartlett, "there is something about him that puzzles me. Don't laugh—I am perfectly serious, and I have come to you because I want your help."

"My help?" asked Kate, in surprise.

"Yes. I want you to get me his photograph. I have a notion that I have met him before, and I should like to ask my partner, Tapeham, if he remembers him."

"Mr. Romney has not got a photograph," answered Kate. "Mabel was asking him the other night, and he told her that he had never been photographed since he was a boy. He said quite seriously that he had such a nervous horror of being taken that he could not sit."

"Piddlestick!" ejaculated Bartlett.

"But I tell you what we have got," Kate went on, evidently taken with the idea of assisting in unraveling a mystery. "Mabel took a sketch of his head one evening while he was playing bezique with Bertha. It's a splendid likeness—quite as good as a photograph. She put it away somewhere, and I have no doubt I could find it."

Bartlett said he should like to have it, and, to his delight, a little later in the evening Kate took an opportunity of handing the portrait to him privately. It proved to be a rough, but characteristic, likeness of the original, and that same evening Bartlett posted it to Mr. Tapeham, with a short statement of the circumstances which led to his sending it.

Mrs. Williams had felt rather annoyed with Bartlett for intruding himself at this crisis in Bertha's fortunes, but it really seemed as if his arrival had stimulated Mr. Romney-Romney's attachment. On the day after Bartlett's arrival, which was Sunday, Mr. Romney-Romney escorted the ladies to church, and walked home with Miss Williams. On the Monday they were together all the morning upon the beach, watching the arrival of the Boulogne boat. When, on the same evening, Frank Bartlett was holding the above conversation with Kate Williams in a corner of the drawing-room after dinner, every lady in the room was aware that Bertha and Mr. Romney-Romney were sitting tete-a-tete in the conservatory downstairs. Presently they were observed to go out together on to the Lees. They walked up and down for half an hour in front of the sea, and 10 minutes after they came in Mrs. Williams knew that her eldest daughter had promised to become Mrs. Romney-Romney.

By breakfast time next morning the news was known all over the house, and Bertha was receiving the congratulations of her friends. Miss Horncastle came among the first. Bartlett came too, and managed to put a fairly good face upon the ceremony.

Now that the blow had fallen, Bartlett found himself undergoing a certain revulsion of feeling toward Mr. Romney-Romney, and it was not long before he even found himself hoping that nothing unfavorable to that gentleman would come of his letter to his partner. He could not help seeing what a grievous disappointment it would be to the family if their prize should not turn out to be all it was taken for. This view struck him all the more after he had exchanged a few words with Kate on the subject of the engagement. During the last day or two he had found himself a good deal in the society of the second Miss Williams. She was a lively, amiable girl—the best of the three, most people thought—and her mother's right hand in the management of the house. Bartlett was surprised to find how blind he had hitherto been to her good qualities.

Consequently, when Mr. Romney-Romney confided to him over their after-dinner cigar, that he was thinking of taking the Misses Williams and their mother to spend a day at Boulogne, and invited Bartlett to be one of the party, Frank entered into the scheme without any reluctance.

"I see from the time table that either of the next two days will suit us," Romney Romney remarked; "but Thursday will give us the longest time there. I shall invite some more people to join us, and we will have a regular big party in honor of the auspicious event."

The scheme was further mooted at breakfast time on the following day. Unfortunately for Mr. Romney-Romney's idea of "a regular big party," it appeared that a large portion of the company, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Boxall and their three children, had already arranged to go to Canterbury by coach on Thursday. The Rev. Septimus Macrory, with his wife and sister, were going with them, and their places on the coach were already booked. Miss Horncastle, however, after some little persuasion, consented on behalf of herself and sister to honor the party, always provided the weather and sea were propitious. The last two visitors—Mr. Huntley, a middle-aged bachelor of jovial disposition, and Mr. Octavius Prout, a vacuous youth from the Stock Exchange, at present hopelessly victimized by Mabel Williams—promised to join the excursion as a matter of course.

This was the second day since Bartlett had written to his partner. No answer awaited him, however, and as time went on and he found himself under the influence of Kate, more and more interested in the happiness of the Williams family, he began to hope devoutly that he would hear no more of Mr. Romney-Romney's portrait.

On Thursday morning, which dawned bright and calm, and everything desirable, the Boulogne party were on the move early. The Louise Dagmar, which was to carry them on their trip, started at 9:30, and it was desirable to be on board in good time, in order to secure places before the arrival of the tidal train from London. Consequently, there was rather a scamper over breakfast. Frank Bartlett came in late from his morning swim. A note for him lay on the table. He recognized his partner's handwriting, but in his hurry was obliged to slip the envelope into his pocket unopened. Before he had done breakfast, carriages came to take them down to the harbor, and in the bustle of getting away, and the anxiety of looking after Kate Williams's cloak and parasol and other small belongings, his letter for the moment slipped his memory.

They found themselves in capital time. When they reached the boat and comfortable places had been secured for the ladies on deck, it still wanted 20 minutes to the time of starting. Mr. Romney-Romney was then seen whispering something to Bertha, and presently he hurried off on shore.

"Where has he gone to?" asked Mrs. Williams.

"To get me some flowers," answered Bertha. "I told him not to go, but he said there was plenty of time. Oh, I hope he won't be late! Mr. Bartlett, do you think he will?"

"He need not," said Bartlett; "there is a shop just across the harbor. He could go there and back in ten minutes, if he chose to run."

Shortly after the train from London came in, and for the next 10 minutes they were all busy watching the Continental tourists swarming on board. When, however, at the end of a quarter of an hour, Mr. Romney-Romney had not returned, the ladies manifested considerable uneasiness. The passengers were all on board; the pile of luggage on the quay was being rapidly reduced, and yet he did not appear. As the harbor clock struck the half hour and the steam whistle roared out lustily, Bertha Williams stood up and looked toward the quay, biting her lip nervously. Then the last portmanteau came thundering down on deck and the gangway was drawn up. There was interchange of signals between the Captain and the shore, a shout or two, and a plash as the cables were cast off, and then a quiver ran through the boat, and the quay suddenly appeared to move away, and Bertha dropped back in her chair with a sob which would not be repressed, for they were off and Mr. Romney-Romney was left behind.

"Don't be frightened," said Bartlett to the ladies generally. "Perhaps he has slipped on board and gone below. I will go and look."

He had not much faith in his own theory, but he moved away as he spoke, and looked through every part of the steamer. He was soon convinced that their friend was not on board. At this point he suddenly remembered the letter in his pocket. He hurriedly broke the seal, and read as follows:—

"DEAR BARTLETT:—I was playing truant yesterday, or should have answered yours sooner. The portrait you send looks uncommonly like our old friend Harris, alias 'Romany,' of the South Eastern Bank case. I have sent the picture on to Scotland-yard for further inquiry, and will let you know the result. Meanwhile, keep your eyes open, and don't let Mr. Romney-Romney give you the slip. He is pretty sure to know you.

"Yours truly,

"LAWRENCE TAPEHAM."

"Confound it all! he *has* given me the slip," muttered Bartlett to himself. He remembered Mr. Romney-Romney well enough now, and as his mind ran over the events of the last few days he began to have a general idea that something was wrong, though he was unable to see in what direction. The first suspicion, however, which crossed his mind led him to go at once to Kate Williams and inquire privately who was left in charge of Virginia House.

What he learned from Kate gave his suspicions more definite shape. It appeared that "James," Mrs. Williams's man-of-all work, had gone out for the day, taking with him Maria, the upper housemaid, with whom he was keeping company. Mr. Romney-Romney himself had arranged this, like the rest of the excursion. He had made presents to all the servants in honor of his engagement, and had condescended to ask, as a personal favor, that James and Maria might be allowed to go and visit friends at Dover. There remained the cook and the under-housemaid, and, of course, Kate added, Walters—Mr. Romney-Romney's man.

"Ah, I forgot him!" said Bartlett to himself. "That makes two to reckon with. And as likely as not they have murdered the two women and are now rifling the house at their leisure while we are lung up on board this confounded steamer."

There was just one chance of being even with Mr. Romney-Romney yet. While he was looking regretfully at the English coast, now rapidly dropping down astern, Bartlett bethought him that the morning steamer from Boulogne was due to start somewhere about the time that the boat from Folkestone came in. He at once made his way to the Captain of the Louise Dagmar, and interrogated that officer as to the chance of catching the boat back. If they were up to time at Boulogne, the Captain said, there would be 10 minutes before the steamer started. Unluckily, however, they had been five minutes late in getting off, and had lost another three minutes through a smack passing across her bows coming out of the harbor. On the other hand, they had one of the fastest boats in the service, and a good tide under her. With luck, the Captain told Bartlett, he might do it.

After that, there was nothing to be done but to return to the ladies and endeavor to beguile the next hour with small talk. It was as anxious and exciting an hour as Bartlett had ever passed, and he found himself continually relapsing into vacant silence, as he mentally timed the stroke of the engines or measured the seemingly endless distance between the ship and the French coast. When at last Boulogne harbor came in sight he was fain to bolt away from his friends, and take up a position in the bows. From that point of vantage he descried, to his relief the smoke of a steamer within the harbor. A moment later he learned from one of the crew that the Louise Dagmar, after one of the best passages on record, was in nearly five minutes ahead of time.

Bartlett never quite knew how he got on board the other steamer, still less what excuses he made to his party for this second desertion. All he clearly remembered was his arrival, perspiring and breathless, on board the Folkestone boat about half-a-minute before she cast off.

It was barely 1 o'clock when he found himself jumping on shore again in Folkestone harbor. In the meantime, he had planned his next operations very carefully. The first step was to drive to the police station and obtain the assistance of an inspector and constable in plain clothes. The three alighted just before they came in sight of Virginia House. After sending the constable round to watch the house from the back, Bartlett and the inspector advanced to the front door. Contrary to custom, it was shut, but Bartlett had a latch-key in his pocket, and they effected an entrance without difficulty or noise. They at once became aware of a large pile of luggage in the hall, portmanteaus, trunks and packing cases being heaped up indiscriminately, so, on seeing this, the inspector changed his plan of operations. Upon a sign from him, they retired cautiously, closing the door again noiselessly behind them, and took up their position in a narrow side street immediately adjoining. They were none too soon. Scarcely were they out of sight when Walters drove up in a large roomy fly. He led the way into the house, and was soon busily engaged, with the help of the flyman, in removing what Bartlett's companion spoke of as "the swag." As the boxes and portmanteaus mounted up Bartlett became impatient, but still the inspector bided his time. At last Mr. Romney-Romney appeared on the steps, arrayed in a traveling suit of fashionable cut and carrying a rather pretty traveling-bag, which Bartlett recognized as his own. Then at a given signal the two policemen darted forward, and just as he was directing the coachman to drive to "Shorncliffe station—Dover side," Mr. Romney-Romney found himself, with his confederate, in the grasp of the law.

An hour or two later the cook and housemaid came back in a state of considerable agitation. They had been escorted down to Sandgate by the affable Mr. Walters, who, after setting them down to a lunch at a small inn, had suddenly left them to speak to a friend who was passing down the street, and had forgotten to return. They assisted Bartlett to unpack Mr. Romney Romney's luggage.

* * * * * *

Miss Kate is now Mrs. Bartlett, but Miss Williams is still unmarried, though from her attitude towards one or two gentlemen boarders, there is reason to suppose that she is not inconsolable for the loss of Mr. Romney-Romney.

RUINED PALACES.

The Ruins of the Incas—Native Population of Central America.

Mr. Francis R. Fast, Secretary of the Central American Syndicate Company, expressed himself to a reporter of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* upon Central America as follows. "Most, or I might say all, of my traveling was done on the back of a mule, with only a servant. I would travel all day, and at night, after swinging my hammock under a tree in the public square of the little Village where I intended to rest, a crowd of the principal men of the Village would gather around and ask innumerable questions about my country in a queer, innocent fashion. After I had told them all, they in turn would relate the traditions of their ancestors, of the fabulous mines of gold and silver; of the Spanish conquest, and the glory of their departed greatness. I traveled from the British colony of Belize to the Incas ruins in the Province of Copan, in the Republic of Honduras."

"What do you know of the reported discovery by a priest of a key to the Mexican and Central American hieroglyphics?"

"I know nothing beyond what I have read since I returned from New York. I heard nothing of it down there. In fact, I think there is very little in it. I don't see how any key can be obtained that would unlock the Incas's mysteries. There is no vestige of the old language left, and there was no contemporaneous language that was reduced to writing that I know or ever heard of. But of these Incas's ruins, they are wonderful. You come upon them in the midst of morass and swamp. Miles of magnificent columns, the wreck of the palaces of the Emperors who ruled before Cortez came. Next to the beauty of their ruins comes the beauty of their pottery, remains of which are to be found within the walls of every temple and palace."

"What was the most striking thing in the way of ruins which you encountered?"

"A wonderful road. The Appian way has been the boast of antiquarians for ages, but what do you think of a road 60 miles long in the heart of Central America, constructed over mountains and through morass and jungle, and exquisitely paved with square blocks of stone as compactly set as our Belgian blocks of today? One of the Inca Emperors had the road built expressly for his bride, so that when she came on her bridal trip to his palace, her mule train would have a fit road on which to travel. Tradition says that this ruler, whose name has been forgotten, had 1,000 men for nearly a year working on the enterprise. The ruins are there to show for the work yet, and I traveled on that strange thoroughfare over stones, still firmly set, the tangled vines and branches of the giant trees formed a canopy that almost excluded the sunlight."

"And the people are lazy and dishonest, I presume?" suggested the reporter.

"Lazy! Yes," replied the gentleman, "but not dishonest. On the other hand, they are strictly honest. Once a month a peon is sent from the mines down to the colony for coin to pay the hands. He has no guard and receives 60 cents a day for his services. He returns regularly with from $4,000 to $5,000 in gold in a net on the mule's back. The village is 60 miles from the mine. The native women are the prettiest on the continent, but they are the most slovenly, too, I may add." Mr. Fast will return to Central America the coming Fall in all probability.

Making War Upon Women.

A lady who was somewhat inclined to stand up for the rights of her sex, was criticising an article in a newspaper. She stigmatized it as "making war upon women."

"Surely," remarked a gentleman present, "there can be nothing wrong in making war upon women."

The lady considered this remark unworthy of notice.

"Because," added the gentleman, "making war upon women is simply laying siege to their hearts."

Photographing a Bullet.

Prof. E. Mach, of the Physical Laboratory in Prague, has recently secured some remarkable photographs of a bullet during its flight, and has also obtained charming representations of other extremely transitory phenomena, including waves of sound. Success in photographing a bolt of lightning was attained some time ago.

Humor.

THE MAN ON THE FENCE.

He Gives a Reporter a Lesson in Bergen County Political Economy.

A stubby chunk of a boy was ploughing in a Bergen county field a few days ago. The sun was blistering hot. A lean man sat on the fence, in the shade of a maple tree, looking at the boy. His trousers were in his boots, and his chip hat was turned up behind. A *Sun* reporter leaned on the fence near the man. "That must be hot and tiresome work," said the reporter, referring to the ploughing.

"Yes," said the man; "but the boy don't know it. They're all alike, for that matter."

"Who are all alike?" asked the reporter.

"Farm hands," said the man on the fence. "And it is a good thing for the farmer that they are all alike."

The man watched the ploughboy as he jerked the heavy plough around at the end of the furrow, and started back across the field to make another one.

"It's a good thing, I tell you," the man went on. "It's a good thing for the independent farmer that his hired help has never got in the habit of stopping to think."

"Ah!" said the reporter. "How's that?"

"How's that?" replied the man on the fence; "it's something like this: Take that boy, for instance. He'll answer for 'em all. He left a farmer, by the way, that he was working for last week, because the farmer required him to walk five miles to do an errand. The boy said he wouldn't work for any man that wanted him to do work that'd tire a horse out. So he came to work for the man that owns this farm. Now, for instance, he went to work ploughing in that field early this morning. By 6 o'clock tonight, if the harness holds out and the plough don't break, he'll have close to an acre and a half of ground turned over. Yes, just about, for he's cutting a nine-inch furrow slice.

"Well, now, he's working along there like a machine, and just as like as not is wondering how any man could be so hard on a boy as to expect him to walk five miles on a hot Summer's day. Now, suppose he should, by some sudden inspiration, look over the space he has ploughed, and should stop to think a minute. And then suppose he got to counting those furrows, and then to pacing out the length of 'em. What would he learn? Why, he'd learn that each one of those furrows was 210 feet long, and that before he got his day's work done he would have to go back and forth 420 times. When that fact had worked its way in under his hat, suppose he should be moved to pick up a flat stone and do a little cyphering on it, admitting that he knows how to cipher, for the sake of the argument, then what would he find? He would see set before him, in figures that wouldn't lie, the to him rather astonishing fact that, in slouching along after that plough across the field those 420 times, he would walk about as near sixteen miles and a half as multiplication and division could bring it, with the sun cutting into him for all it was worth, just like it's doing now, and the not altogether moderate exercise he gets by working that plough around 840 separate and distinct times.

"Now, then. If he should by any miracle be led to unravel the mystery of a real honest day's ploughing, as above, do you suppose that when he had quit work at night, he'd jog along home as chipper as a cricket, put up and care for his horses, milk half a dozen cows, and do a lot of other chores about the house, all for $5 a month and board, and go to bed feeling thankful that he had such a nice, easy place, and wasn't working for a man who expected him to walk five miles in the blazing sun? Do you suppose he would? Not much, he wouldn't. Not much.

"Consequently, I say it's a good thing for the independent farmer that his hired help haven't the habit of stopping to think. If they had, their number would have to be doubled, and wages would go to $7 a month. Its funny that some one don't give the hired help a hint or two, ain't it? I'm sure that boy would be thankful for a little figuring on his case."

The man on the fence took off his hat and fanned himself, and looked as if he felt sorry for the ploughboy.

"Why don't you quietly give him the tip on it yourself?" asked the reporter.

The man on the fence put on his hat and felt for the tobacco box.

"Well," said he, "to be consistent, I can't. I'm the independent farmer he's working for."

Forgot the Main Feature.

The other day while Maj. Dodridge was sitting in his door-yard the gate opened and a strange looking man hastily approached.

"Is this Maj. Dodridge?"

"Yes, sir."

"Of the Eighth Arkansaw during the war?"

"Yes," beginning to look with interest at the stranger.

"Don't you remember me, Major?"

"No; I can't place you."

"Take a look at me," shoving back his hat.

"Don't remember that I ever saw you before."

"I am Hank Parsons!" exclaimed the man, bracing himself as though he expected the Major to rush into his arms.

"Don't recall the name," said the Major.

"Is it possible? I did not think you would ever forget me. I'll refresh your memory. At Shiloh, while the battle was raging in murderous fury, I found you lying on the field shot through both legs. I took you on my back and carried you to a spring in the shade. Now don't you recollect me?"

"Let me see," mused the Major, "I remember having been wounded, but I can't recall the fact, if it be a fact, of any one taking me to a spring."

"This is indeed strange," said the disappointed man. "I looked forward to meeting you with such anticipations of a warm greeting. Well, well, the world has indeed reached its ungrateful age. The occurrence is as fresh in my mind as though it had taken place yesterday. I gave you a drink of whisky and——"

"What!" exclaimed the major, springing to his feet. "Gave me a drink of whisky! O, yes, I remember now," seizing the man's hand. "O, I'll never forget that drink! The whisky was so new that corn-meal was floating round in it, but we enjoyed it. Remember you! Why, I should cavort. Why didn't you guard against possible embarrassments by mentioning some of the main features of the occurrence?"—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Undoubtedly a Dude.

Texas Citizen—"Did you sell that property to the stranger who was looking at it?"

Texas Real Estate Agent—"Sell it? No. That feller is the wust dude I ever did see."

"Did he think the place would be lonely?"

"No; he seemed to like the location well enough."

"Afraid of the soil, maybe?"

"He didn't mention the sile. I never did see such a feller in my life. I've heard of dudes, but he beats 'em all."

"Well, what did he object to? Why didn't he take the place?"

"Just 'cause there hain't no water there."—*Philadelphia Call.*

For the Blade.

ANNALS OF A PICNIC.

BY E. B. H.

As it is best, dear reader, to have an understanding at the very outset I will be especially definite with preliminary statements. Therefore, be it known that this picnic occurred on a certain afternoon; that it took place by one of the great lakes; that it involved a ride of some distance, and also the participation of several persons. Now then, having the facts clearly in mind, we will proceed—as the whale said to Jonah.

Taking bathing suits and lunch-baskets the company started with never a cloud across the Summer sky. But, soon after reaching the shore, a cloud about the size of a woman's face arose. We must return in time for one of our number to take the 6:30 train. It was now 4 o'clock. Should we go bathing at once, and have lunch, etc., afterward? The gentlemen said "yes." The ladies said "no, it will burn our faces to a cinder."

"Humph!" growls Snubbs; "glad I'm not a girl. Can't go swimming when the sun shines for fear of your complexion."

"Oh, dear!" coos Miss Birdie; "you needn't be afraid. I never heard of a bear's complexion being ruined by the sun."

Snubbs kept still, but of course the girls won; the bathing was postponed, and we settled down promiscuously while one of them read aloud from Gen. Wallace's "Tale of the Christ." After an hour's reading, chat, etc., we took our plunge into the brineless deep. Gentle (man) reader, did you ever try teaching the ladies how to swim? Did you ever, as a wave receded, hear the shriek, "O, the ground's going from under me?" Did you ever mention that it is sometimes best to take a long breath and hold the nose when going under water, and then watch the would-be mermaid seize her nose and hold her breath during the whole minute and a half of agonizing preparation, letting go of nose, breath and all just as the water reached her ear-tips? And *did* you ever laugh?

When, after the bath, all had gathered on the bank again, it was exactly 6 o'clock. How were we to eat supper and catch the 6:30 train? Happy thought—eat in the wagon. "Well, girls, you get things in shape for easy handling, while I make the lemonade." The girls forthwith proceed to overhaul and arrange the lunch, when, lo! *miserabile, miserabile visu! horribile dictu!* some wretched miscreant, some "born feend and the chief," had stolen six bananas and all the cake! Poor Snubbs went nearly wild. He would not be comforted, and smiled a sardonic smile over Miss Cricket's pious chirp:

"It will hurt them more than us, anyhow; because they have guilty consciences."

"Yes," yelled Snubbs; "and they have cake and bananas, too, if I understand the case."

The rest chimed in with "Isn't that mean?" "*Isn't* it mean?" "The wicked, miserable wretch!"

It is now 10 minutes after 6 and I suggest that we better move on. We therefore proceed, having 18 minutes left in which to travel two and a half miles,—much of it over sandy roads.

Soon after getting well under way the lunch-basket was called forth. Imagine my feelings as, with reins between my knees, a pickle in one hand, slice of brown bread in the other and mouth unusually full of tongue, I watched, for the last time, the sun setting on the lake and casting its golden glow o'er the gently heaving waters. The rest all gazed in silence, the whole company being too full for utterance. But during this munching and gazing the horse had been kept at full trot. Soon, however, the sand became so deep that it would have been cruel to trot a horse through it. Yet we must "redeem the time because the day was evil." While one can eat, riding at the rate of nine miles per hour, he cannot drink. Here was our chance.

"Hand over some of that lemonade, please," came from the back seat. I pass back one of the two pails and give my companion in front the other. Soon I have a turn at it myself. Fair readers, did you ever drink lemonade in a spring wagon, from a two-quart pail? It goes on the ebb and flow principle—as it were. You get all ready to swallow; the wagon gives a lurch, and you feel—well, you feel disappointed. Anon, ere you have recovered, another lurch, a tidal wave and you are again disappointed. Mouth and nose filled to overflowing; you strangle and gasp, and, altogether, it's *such* fun—especially to watch the other fellow.

The sand is now passed and ye driver having bolted his brown bread and tongue falls to urging the horse. The beast does nobly, but five persons are quite a load. The time flies. At last, at last, the track is in sight and—so is the train. Rising to the emergency ye driver lashes the horse into a gallop. The road crosses the track 200 yards above the depot. We "sweep on with wild eyes full of fire," and bound across the rails just in front of the engine. Then we stop short. The lady for whose sake all this ado, springs out and begins an even race with the train for the depot. I scarcely need remark that the train arrived first. But the obliging conductor waited; willing hands assisted the breathless maiden to a car; the engine whistled; the picnickers cheered, and our brave horse:

By the flash of her eye, and her red nostril's play,
Seemed to the whole great mob there to say,
"I have brought this wagon-load all the way
From Erie Lake down to save the day!"

Looking Into the Future.

"Yes," said the father, stroking his son's head fondly. "James is a bright, intelligent boy, and some day I hope to see him occupying an exalted position in politics."

"He is certainly a fine lad," acquiesced the visitor. "What do you expect to do, James, when you grow to be a man?"

"Well," answered the boy, "I hardly know. My ambition now is to be honest and truthful and manly, and treat people squarely and fairly, and study hard and be respected by everybody."

"Well said, my boy, well said." Then the visitor added in an undertone to the old gentleman:

"What do you think now of James occupying an exalted position in politics some day?"

"Well, I think," whispered the father rather crestfallen, "that if he carries out his present intentions he is likely to get left."—*New York Sun.*

Getting Even.

Miss Upperten—"I did not meet you at any of the Summer resorts this season."

Miss Lowerten—"No; I remained in the City."

Miss Upperten—"How horrible! but then I suppose times are rather hard now for some people. I went everywhere and had a lovely time, only there were very few young men to be seen. By the way, you remember Mr. Nicefellow we both so much admired? He said this Spring he was unable to leave the City except for a day or so, but I heard while I was away that he had fallen heir to $5,000,000, and was surprised that I did not meet him at any of the watering places. It cannot be that he remained in the dull City after getting all that wealth?"

Miss Lowerten—"Yes; he said he did not care to go away this Summer, as we expect to be in Europe all next season."

Miss Upperten—"You?"

Miss Lowerten—"Yes; a [illegible] Sunday, I think, tour, you know."—*Philadelphia*

Miscellany.

SNOW AND THUNDER.

Recalling a Singular Storm Which Startled People 31 Years Ago.

"I don't believe there has been a thunder storm that I have witnessed for the past 30 years," said a gentleman of New York, "which has not given me occasion to ask scores of people if they had ever seen a thunder and lightning snowstorm, and I never met but one man yet, besides myself, who ever had. He happened to be from Mount Desert, Me., and was one who witnessed the same phenomenon of this kind that I had, at Bar Harbor, 31 years ago. I haven't the least doubt that there are plenty of people there yet who remember that frightful storm, and who can substantiate every word I say. They certainly remember it if they were there at the time, for no one could ever forget that sight.

"I remember that it had been snowing all day that day, and a strong northeast gale came along with it. The day was made terrible enough by the natural elements without needing any aid from the unnatural ones that followed. The wind stopped blowing quite suddenly an hour after sundown, and everybody remarked the singular stillness that succeeded it. Although it was snowing and very cold, the evening was not particularly dark until about 7 o'clock, when it began to darken and continued to increase in darkness until the blackness was intense. Then

THE SOUND OF DISTANT THUNDER

was heard in the West, accompanied by faint bluish lightning flashes. The thunder grew rapidly louder and the lightning more vivid, until peal seemed to pile on peal, and the play of electricity was almost constant. The thunder shook the buildings like an earthquake. In a short time after the first appearance of the phenomenon the lightning became a deep purple or violet color and took the form of balls of fire. I had stepped in at the house of a Mr. Holden at the first approach of the storm, and when it reached its height I remembered we were all nearly frightened to death, and huddled mechanically in the middle of the room like a parcel of sheep. Suddenly there came a clap of thunder that shook the house from foundation to roof, and almost immediately a ball of purple fire crashed through a window and shattered a clock that stood against the wall—one of the old-fashioned, tall clocks. The shock did not affect any of us beyond creating a slight numbness, and we all rushed out of the room. Almost immediately there came another thunderclap, and the room we had left was instantly filled with a purple blaze, accompanied by a peculiar snapping and cracking sound, similar to the throwing off of electric sparks by a rapidly moving belt, only a thousand times louder. With the exception of the clock not a thing was injured about the house.

"I don't believe there ever was a worse frightened lot of people in the world than the inhabitants of Bar Harbor were that night.

THAT PURPLE BALL OF LIGHTNING

flashed about and obtruded itself everywhere. There was scarcely a house that was not visited by it. At one house it entered, it passed through one window and across the room and out at another window, setting fire to a box of matches that lay on the table in the middle of the room. At another house a woman was rendered unconscious by a shock which extinguished all the lights in the house at the same time. The woman's husband was trying to find a match to strike another light, when he was prostrated by a second shock. These two recovered, but the man was speechless for a long time afterward. Scores of people were paralyzed by visitation of the lightning, but no one in Bar Harbor was fatally injured. The storm was not confined to Bar Harbor, but prevailed all over Mount Desert Island. At Southwest Harbor and Northeast Harbor vessels were dismantled by the lightning, and one sailor was killed. There was scarcely any craft of any kind in the harbor but had at least one shattered mast.

"The freaks of this strange electric visitor outside the buildings were most extraordinary. At one place one of the fiery balls struck the top of a flag pole. The pole was torn into a hundred pieces, and the lightning plunged into the earth. Usually that would have ended the career of the ordinary electric current. This ball, however, was not subdued yet, and after plowing its way to the bottom of the pole beneath the ground, between four and five feet, it started horizontally in an easterly direction. Although the ground was frozen as hard as a rock, this thunderbolt plowed a trench through for a distance of nearly 500 feet. The debris from this trench, consisting of great

MASSES OF FROZEN GROUND

and stones weighing in some instances hundreds of pounds, were thrown in both directions, and some of them high in the air for long distances around. One mass of frozen earth as large as a fishing smack was hurled more than 75 feet away. Fortunately for property owners and their lives the course taken by this erratic ball of fire was through an open piece of land with no buildings near it. If it had chosen a western course it would have plowed in under several residences, and in the inevitable wreck that must have followed

A SCORCHING INDICTMENT.

RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Its History a Warning to the People of the Country Never to Trust It with Power Again.

We do not recall a more terrible arraignment of the Democratic party, its aims, its purposes and its methods, than the following which was uttered by Hon. John H. Landis, in a speech at Lancaster, Pa., on October 10 of this year. It is an array of solid, indisputable facts—a chapter of political history. It needs no graces of oratory to make it more effective:

The record of the Democratic party is a record of treason, infamy, and shame.

It is the party which enacted the Fugitive-Slave law of 1850.

It made the most determined efforts to carry slavery into free territory.

It stopped the passage of the Homestead bill.

It secretly planned and plotted to overthrow the Government.

It robbed our Government of its arms and munitions of war and stored them in the armories and arsenals of the South.

It looted our Treasury and stripped it of its means.

It stole our ships and scattered our navy into foreign seas.

It disgraced the Nation's honor.

It almost destroyed the National credit.

It undertook to dissever the American Union.

It tried to tear the stars from the American flag.

It hurled our country into a great Civil War.

It claimed that the Government was powerless to coerce a seceding State.

It gave aid and comfort to our country's enemies in time of war.

It bargained to barter away our country's birthright for a mess of political pottage.

It trifled and sneered at our boys in blue for rallying around the old flag.

It drove Southern loyalists from their homes with bloodhounds for being loyal to the Union.

It murdered, in cold blood, men, women, and children who loved their country and remained true to its flag.

It opposed with vigor every execution of the War for the Union, and demanded a cessation of hostilities.

It resisted the draft with all its power.

It discouraged enlistment for the Union army while it encouraged desertion from its ranks.

It turned down colored orphans' asylums.

It shut down defenseless negroes in New York City while the Democrats Governor and Mayor fed the murderous "Dead Rabbits."

It perpetrated the shocking cruelties of Andersonville, Salisbury, Libby, and Belle Isle.

It shed every drop of blood that flowed at the massacre of Fort Pillow.

It denounced Abraham Lincoln as a tyrant and a murderer.

It denounced Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, and Thomas as butchers for leading the successful assault against the armed rebellion of treason.

It denounced Union soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings" and "nigger-loving cut-throats."

It opposed the right of the Union soldiers to vote in the land they saved and made free.

It encouraged those who were engaged in an effort to take the Nation's life, while it opposed one word of encouragement for the support of the Government.

It opposed the appropriation of the public funds to vigorously prosecute the War.

It kept up the cutting of rations to suppress the rebellion if unattended.

It declared the War a failure when victory began to dawn upon our armies in the field.

It rejoiced in Rebel victories and wept over defeats of the Union.

It turned 300,000 loyal boys in early life into a premature grave.

It saddled an enormous debt of many millions upon the people of this country.

It endeavored to spread small-pox and yellow fever in the North as an instrument of carnal warfare.

It opposed the emancipation of a poor and oppressed race of 4,000,000 of bondmen.

It has defended the lawlessness and dodges of the mob that have existed though out the South ever since the close of the War.

It has always been ready and willing to offer all sorts of excuses and apologies for the outrages perpetrated upon loyal men in the South.

It has opposed to conferring upon the colored freedmen the rights of citizenship, and has endeavored to them the equal protection of the laws.

It organized Ku-Klux and White League organizations all over the South, for the purpose of intimidating colored voters.

It has opposed every manner of legislation which provided for the protection of American citizens in their rights.

It has arrayed itself against every proposition to secure to every citizen in South our the equal protection of the laws and to all enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

It opposed upon the people of our country heavy taxation to meet the necessary expenses and to pay the debt incurred by the war.

It has favored repudiation.

It has been opposed to the Government carrying out its contracts and fulfilling its promises.

It has favored an irredeemable paper currency, one of the greatest calamities that can befall the people of our country.

It has stolen more money from the coffers of the Government New York's Treasury alone than all the losses of the Federal Government under Republican rule.

It defended the Tammany ring and covered up its dark doings until they were brought to light by the Republican press.

It opposed Roscoe Conkling in the New York Senate after he had been proven to be one of the greatest thieves of modern times.

It shielded Tweed, Sweeney, and Connolly and all the Tammany thieves until they were sent to the penitentiary by Republican officials.

It is opposed to popular education, the great bulwark of American liberty.

It is prejudiced against our system of public schools.

It abolished the free-school system in a number of Southern States.

It has favored the pensioning of ex-Rebel soldiers and putting them on equal footing with Union soldiers.

It voted to pardon Jeff Davis, although to this day he boasts of his treason to the country.

It has introduced bills into Congress for taking many millions of dollars from the National Treasury for the payment of Rebel claims.

It will rob the National Treasury to pay the late slave owners of the South for the emancipated slaves, should it ever get into power.

It removed 50 crippled Union soldiers who were employed in the Lower House of Congress and substituted 47 ex-Confederate soldiers in their stead.

It opposed the passage of the Civil Service Reform bill.

It slaughtered politically the only Democratic Senator who publicly advocated its passage.

It first bartered away positions of responsibility and trust as rewards for political services.

It first used the power of removal to punish those who held public positions under it and refused to be its pliant tools.

It turned the civil service of the country into a political machine to serve the purpose of political corruptionists.

It opposed every reform that has been brought about in the civil service of the country during the last quarter of a century.

It began the infamous "spoils system" and first practiced it in its cradle.

It inaugurated the practice of collecting "political assessments" from public officials.

It threatens voters in the South with intimidation and violence unless they vote the Democratic ticket.

It has introduced a system of bulldozing in the South and thereby has virtually disfranchised many of its citizens.

It has introduced the "shotgun policy" into Southern politics.

It has murdered the law-abiding citizens in nearly every State of the South for the simple reason that they were Republicans.

It opposed every reform that has been brought about in the civil service of the country during the last quarter of a century.

It opposed the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments and the enactment of all laws providing for the enforcement of these provisions of our fundamental law.

It is dominated by the most dangerous element in the country, and should it get possession of the Government it would be controlled by the class of men who ran the Government machinery under Buchanan.

It has repeatedly disturbed the business of the country by imprudently tinkering at the tariff laws.

It is the author of the Morrison tariff bill, and made a most desperate effort to force it through Congress.

It is the financial agent of England and other foreign Powers for the purpose of disseminating Free Trade literature among the people and influencing legislation in the interest of foreign capitalists.

It opposes the policy of protection to American industry by a judicious imposition of tariff duties upon imports.

It has arrayed itself against the wool interests, and if it gets the power to execute what it has so desperately attempted it will bring ruin upon the wool-growers.

It is an enemy to labor and would rob the son of toil of his God-given right to earn a comfortable livelihood.

It tries to rob the workingman of the means by which he shelters, feeds, clothes, and educates his children.

It has declared war against the industrial interests of the country, and if successful our present prosperity will be succeeded by want and distress.

It is the champion of Free Trade, which would eventually lower the workingmen of this country to the condition of the pauper laborers of England.

It has given aid and comfort to the practice of Polygamy in Utah and the adjoining Territories.

It tried to steal the State Government of Maine.

It manufactured the "tissue ballot" system in the South.

It has manufactured Democratic majorities by counting ballots contrary to the way they were cast.

It undertook to defeat the express will of the people of 1876 through bribery and cipher dispatches.

It undertook to wipe from the statute-books the Federal election laws, Republican enactments to protect the purity of the ballot and secure honest elections.

It threatened to starve the Government if it did not succeed in repealing the Federal election laws.

It maliciously attempt to ruin the Christian statesman, James A. Garfield, by charging him with having improperly accepted $329.

It forged the infamous Morey letter in 1880, and tried to deceive the people into belief that it was genuine.

It has for years been engaged in the mad effort to break down the character of the great popular leader, James G. Blaine, by the employment of foul and vile calumny, slander, abuse and vile billingsgate.

It violated the Constitution of Pennsylvania by trying to force the passage of unconstitutional apportionment bills.

It robbed the taxpayers of Pennsylvania over a quarter million of dollars in the uselessly prolonged sessions of 1883.

It opposes free speech by breaking up Republicans meetings in the South and stoning Republican processions in the North.

It has been the tool of the corporations and monopolies in New York by aiding them in defeating the "five-cent fare bill" and other measures in the interests of the people.

It is the tool of that dangerous monopoly, "the Standard Oil Company," which bribed the Ohio Legislature to defeat the "Free Pipe Line bill."

It offers an insult to every pure woman in our land by favoring the elevation of a man to the Presidency who is admitted to be an adulterer.

It insults the fathers and mothers of America by supporting a man for the Chief Magistrate of the Republic who would rob their daughters of their virtue if he could.

It offers a premium for licentiousness by nominating a man for President of the United States whom his own political associates recognize as a libertine.

It insults the memory of Pres. Lincoln by nominating for Vice President the man who publicly denounced Lincoln as "a smutty old tyrant."

It cannot point to a single act it has performed or even honestly urged in the interest of good government during the last 30 years.

It has the most disgraceful and the blackest record of all the political organizations which have ever existed among men.

There is not another civilized country on this planet that would allow a party with such a record to exist. In the early days of the Republic an organization with such tendencies would not even have had a respectable following, and the idea of intrusting the leaders of such an organization with the management of the Government would not for one single moment have been seriously entertained.

FREAKS OF FASHION.

The latest designs in writing paper are made to represent hem-stitched handkerchiefs, and the monogram is placed in one corner, as if embroidered.

Bands of velvet are worn as collet-necklaces. They are held in front by a tiny gold or silver dagger or pin, and tie in a small bow-knot in the back.

Ropes of pearl beads are twisted in the hair for balls and parties. The fashion is a pretty one, and becoming to a high coiffure.

Silver and gold hoop bracelets are again worn outside the glove. Three or four are often worn on one arm.

Gypsy jackets of velvet are worn over close-fitting street costumes. These jackets are sleeveless and cut away in front above the waist line.

The "common sense" shoe for walking is an established fact. The toes are slightly rounded at the corners and the heels are seldom over three-quarters of an inch in hight.

Some of the new evening gloves are made to lace all the way up the arm, and are finished at the top by a double puff and ruffle of lace held by narrow velvet ribbons.

Jet fronts are seen on many of the imported black costumes of satin and silk. Escurial and Spanish laces are also used, sometimes with the jet but more often without it.

A special novelty in lace is the Persian lace, in a mixture of soft India shawl tints on Spanish lace. It comes both in piece lace and flouncings. Some of the flounces are 40 inches deep, and these form exquisite draperies.

The high band with narrow rim of lace or linen collar above, known as the "officers' collar," still retains its ascendancy, an additional feature appearing in a crescent, or buckle, of brilliants used to fasten the band, to which is attached on one side a group of loops, which turn toward the shoulder rather than down toward the waist.

Black satin slippers embroidered in jet are made with little box-plaited ruchings set in the front. The toes are embroidered in jet beads. Chinese slippers are worn in the house, and are made in all the light colors. The material is generally soft kid or alligator skin. Some of them have the toes embroidered in silks in grotesque Chinese figures, while others are ornamented with embroidered butterflies and beetles.

New clasps, much used for cloaks and dresses, exhibit heads in curiously carved and stained wood, antique designs in bronze or oxidized metal, filigree patterns in cut steel, and carved objects in smoked pearl, or onyx. Buttons are very small, some forming small, round, jewel-like objects, others curious little men, or antique heads. They fasten at the back with a hook, eyes being attached to the opposite side of the dress.

Pocket handkerchiefs have become veritable articles *de luxe*. The very fine and delicate hand-embroidered are now those that are most sought after by ladies, and the cost for a simple button-hole-stitch edge in small close points is $2.00 each. French linen batiste, hand-embroidered in a large initial for gentlemen, are $27.00 the dozen, and the cost for ladies' ranges up from $1.50 to $10.00 each, for fine and pretty but not extraordinary styles.

Jackets for children under five are made of soft woolen plaids, princesse, with box or side-plaited backs and double breasted fronts. Most of them are finished with belts made of wool or leather. Similar very warm jackets are made of white and dark blue lamb's wool. A pretty little model for a child of three is of white lamb's wool, with a broad turn-down collar and cuffs of pale blue velvet, and large pale blue velvet buttons.

Some stylish capotes are of mushroom velvet, trimmed with embroidered lace and pearl spotted feathers in a group. One of myrtle-green satin has a cap crown covered with gold net, and for trimming, canvas ribbon and a group of shaded yellow chrysanthemums. A cloth cap bonnet (moss green), has a crown embroidered with small birds in gray shades, and a group of gray birds for ornament.

Fans are still very fashionable and popular bridesmaids' gifts, and the latest novelties are those on white or black gauze, edged with lace, with the name of each recipient painted across in bright colors, with large and small butterflies hovering above and below. The effect on the almost transparent foundation is beautiful. The mounts vary according to price, the most inexpensive being black or white wood, and the dearer ones carved wood, tortoise shell, or mother-of-pearl.

A pretty dress for Autumn is a delicate gray camel's hair. The edge of the underskirt is cut in sharp Vandykes, and is allowed to fall over a full ruffle of scarlet velvet. A long over-dress is caught very high on the side and kept in place with a rosette of scarlet velvet fastened with a smoked-pearl buckle. The tailor-made jacket falls apart to just slightly show the velvet vest beneath. Scarlet velvet cuffs trim the sleeves. A gray felt hat has a number of gray and red wings tastefully arranged, with a wide band of scarlet velvet. A velvet bag is arranged to hang on the left side; it is made perfectly flat, and is designed to hold only the dainty handkerchief, [illegible] say the ting form. If you love [illegible] cheeks and send new life

LITERARY NOTES.

Gen. Grant will follow his *Century* articles on the civil war with a volume of personal reminiscence, which is said to be already in progress.

A volume consisting of a dozen treatises on musical subjects has lately been published by Oscar, King of Sweden.

Prof. C. A. Young's work on the sun has been translated into German, French, Italian and Russian, and 9,000 copies have been sold in England.

Richard A. Proctor is about to add to his voluminous library of astronomical writings "The Universe of Suns and Other Scientific Gleanings."

The work on "British Fossil Reptiles," upon which Sir R. Owen has been engaged for the last forty years, is now complete. Only a hundred and seventy copies have been printed, and the plates have been destroyed.

A short story of unusual dramatic power, entitled "Jim's Wife," by Mrs. M. M. Davis, wife of Major T. E. Davis of the New Orleans *Picayune*, appears in the *Current* of October 11.

The third volume of Froude's "Biography of Carlyle" has just been published in London. The work abounds in quotations from Carlyle, dealing very severely with many prominent public men, Mr. Gladstone among others.

The November *Harper's* completes William Black's story of "Judith Shakespeare," with an illustration by Abbey, and brings E. P. Roe's "Nature's Serial Story," with Dielman's and Gibson's illustrations, within one instalment of the conclusion.

Miss Warner's "Red Wallflower" resembles in manner and spirit her "Wide, Wide World," and will have the same popularity among young girls who enjoy the mild and simple course of this lady's imagination.

A statement that Lord Tennyson's new book "will contain a score of shorter poems," including one "in memory of the late Duke of Albany," is incorrect. The book is now with the printers, and it is made up of a single dramatic study.

Regarding Mr. P. G. Hamerton's book on Landscape just announced, the London *Academy* reports that it will be illustrated with some 40 illustrations on copper, of which one-half are etchings or engravings.

The Christmas *Wide Awake* will have a superb frontispiece in 18 colors, reproduced from a water color by F. H. Lungren, by Louis Prang & Co., the famous Christmas card makers, and the foremost fine art publishers in America. Nothing so beautiful has ever before been attempted in magazine publishing.

Mr. Arthur Arnold, says the *Athenæum*, has written a preface to a tale of modern Hindoo life, entitled "The Poison Tree," by Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. The tale is translated by Mrs. Miriam S. Knight from the original novel, called "Bisha-Briksha."

Miss Amelia B. Edwards has ready for the press "The Condition of the Working Classes Under the Pharaohs." She recently sent a gentleman in Boston a three-volume edition of "Lord Beaconsbury," her last novel, with a fine sketch by her hand on the fly-leaf of "Langtry Grange."

A dictionary of *noms de plume* will shortly appear, being now in preparation by Mr. Alfred A. Frey, of the Astor Library. It will contain from 14,000 to 15,000 pseudonyms of English, French, German, Dutch and Spanish authors, and will appear over the title, "Mosques, a Dictionary of Literary Disguises."

Queen Victoria has sent a number of copies of her book, "More Leaves from My Journal," with a request to forward them to a number of Canadian libraries in the Dominion. Princess Louise has supplemented the gift with some valuable educational prints.

Miss Braddon complains that she has never received a shilling for any dramatic version of her novels, "though the plays founded on those novels—notably 'Lady Audley's Secret,' 'Aurora Floyd' and 'Henry Dunbar'—have become stock pieces throughout England and America, and have been acted in various languages on the Continent."

The Book Buyer, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, is one of the best summaries of literary news in the world, and is especially valuable on account of the very full quotations from foreign literary periodicals which it contains, as well as for its list of new publications each month. In the freshness, compactness and completeness of the news, *The Book Buyer* leaves nothing to be desired.

Mr. William Black's story, "Judith Shakespeare," which has been the leading serial story in *Harper's Magazine* for many months, has just been issued in the "Franklin Square" series. It will also be included in the bound library edition of Black's novels, and will be illustrated by E. A. Abbey. Part 7 of "Stormont's Dictionary of the English Language" closes with the word "gash." The work is being highly praised by philologists.

Mr. Curtis, in the *Easy Chair* of the November *Harper's*, suggests pleasantly, by the return to old-time subjects, that the excitement and turmoil of a Presidential campaign come, after a while, to an end. He discourses delightfully of foreign travel and Italian opera, and to other *dolce far niente* topics, in agreeable contrast with the political heat of "chill October" days.

The *Paper World* says: "The *Century* Company is about to erect a great printing establishment on the corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth street, New York. Theodore De Vinne & Co., the printers of the *Century*, will then have an office such as only Mr. DeVinne knows how to organize and conduct—a model one in every respect, and one that will have no superior in the world. This has been Mr. De Vinne's aim and ambition for many years, and we are glad that his aim is to have realization, and his ambition in the line to be gratified.

Recognizing the superior excellence of the St. Louis Magazine, we have arranged to furnish it with the WEEKLY BLADE at the low price of $1.75 a year for both publications, the Magazine, under its enlarged and improved condition, being $1.50 alone. Sample copy of Magazine and set of gold colored picture cards sent to any one for 10 cents. Address C. Gilmore, 213 N 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox owns up to having written 1,500 poems.

Kate Field will lecture in Boston this month on "The Mormon Mouster."

Sir Moses Montefiore, the great philanthropist, will be 100 years old on the 24th inst.

Mrs. Bloomfield Moore acknowledges the authorship of the poem lately published, entitled "The Lost Atlantis."

The mother of Miss Woolsey, the authoress, known as "Susan Coolidge," died lately at New Ipswich, New Hampshire.

Mr. E. P. Whipple, of Boston, as all his old admirers will be glad to know, has recovered his health, and is busy on an important literary work.

The poet, Will M. Carleton, was recently married, and has settled in Brooklyn. His wife's Christian name is Betsey, but they are not reported as "out," as yet.

Martin Tennyson, a nephew of the Poet Laureate, has just purchased a new cook stove, according to the local paper "of his Village. He will never use his uncle's poems for fuel.

Mr. A. A. Fowle, who has been connected with the Boston *Globe* for a number of years, and to whose patient work much of its success has been due, has just been advanced to the position of managing editor.

Mr. Robert Browning has decided to name his new "sheaf of poems" "Fer-shtah's Fancies." If the poems are not prettier than the name the publishers won't sell enough to pay expenses.

Prof. Ludwig Mauthner, the famous oculist of Vienna, has just restored the sight of a colleague 96 years old. In another case he restored sight to a patient of 102 years.

George Eliot had a weakness for French bonnets, and a pencil sketch of her by Mrs. Alma-Tadema, now owned by Edmund Gosse, represents her in one of these structures encircled by a huge yellow feather.

Commodore Samuel C. Reid, who commanded in the naval engagement with the British squadron at Fayal, September 23, 1814, is at last to have a monument erected to his memory by the City of Charleston.

J. G. Holland's admirers have this year sent to his grave at Springfield floral offerings from hillsides and homes in all parts of his native New England. The sending of memorial tokens began in the time of arbutus and continued until the days of Autumn tints.

At the unveiling of Burns' statue, Lord Rosebery said that he was the greatest Scotchman who ever lived, and some people are asking where are John Knox and Sir Walter Scott and David Hume and a host of others, from the days of Sir William Wallace and Robert Bruce to the present.

"I Love Her Better Than Life."

Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and the light to her eyes? Don't you see she is suffering from nervous debility, the result of female weakness? A bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will [illegible] cheeks and send new life

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Mollie Garfield is going to be educated at Vassar. Of the 598 full-course graduates of that institution since 1867, 188 have married and only 27 have died.

A Correspondence University is to be established in Chicago, its faculty to consist of various specialists in well-known colleges. The organ of the university is to be entitled *The Correspondence University Journal*, and it will deal with the kindergarten, the common school, the high school and the college.

The Evening High School of Boston expects to instruct 2,000 pupils this season. A review of the register shows that a very large percentage of the members are graduates of grammar and high schools who are following some special study to better fit themselves for their chosen vocations. Some 40 per cent. of the school are ladies, several of whom, particularly in the French, German and Latin classes, are teachers in the day schools.

At the recent public school examinations in England it was found that while the percentages of passages in Scripture and Greek in 1884 is identical with the average for the preceding four years, elementary mathematics shows a slight improvement, and Latin and French a substantial gain. But there is a great falling-off in the higher mathematics and a somewhat less one in English and history.

The oldest college in the United States, with the exception of Harvard, viz.: William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., has been compelled to close its doors, having but one student at the beginning of the present collegiate year. It was founded in 1693, and has had among its eminent alumni Washington, Randolph, Tyler, Breckinridge and Gen. Scott. Nearly all the endowments of the college were lost through injudicious investments and the fortunes of war. This is a prosaic age, but it would well become the South to build up again the institution which educated some of the most celebrated of her sons.

The Teachers' Co-operative Association, with headquarters at Chicago, is arranging to secure from all the colleges of the country an expression of the political views of the students, or, in the language of the circular which has been sent out, "a vote showing the political status of the college world." An enormous majority of college students believe in Republican principles and join the Republican party as soon as they come of age, but the exact size of that majority would be a fact of general interest.

The pupil-teachers in English schools can hardly be considered fortunate beings. One of them says that the regular hours of school work are from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., with a bare hour for dinner at midday. But before going to school the pupil-teachers have to prepare their own lessons, and another hour of toil may be added for that. On returning home they have another batch of lessons to get through, and in ordinary cases these will not be accomplished until quite late at night. On Friday, extra work is given out so as to occupy the Saturday holiday, and thus not a moment is allowed for recreation from week's end to week's end. Of course many break down, and have to give up the idea of becoming teachers.

The present year is the centenary of the re-organization, after the Revolution, of the educational system of New York State. A grand scheme was devised, it is said by Alexander Hamilton, by which the Board of Regents was created, for the purpose of promoting the organization of academic as well as common-school education in every County in the State. The whole system was to be crowned by Columbia College, as King's College was patriotically re-christened, of which the Regents were made the trustees. The grand scheme came to more on paper than it did in reality, but it nevertheless gave a stimulus to education in New York that has been felt ever since. An interesting account of this plan is contained in a paper on "Columbia College" in November *Harper's*.

Bryn Mawr College for Young Women, which will open its halls in the Autumn of next year, under the Presidency of Dr. James Rhoads, is in a forward state as to the completion of the buildings. Merion Hall, the residence building for students, is completed exteriorly, the gymnasium is under roof, the buildings for water supply, heating, laundry, etc., are nearly ready for roofing, and the grounds have been graded and planted as far as practicable. In Taylor Hall the chemical laboratory is finished, and those for biology and botany are begun. Charlotte Angus Scott has been appointed Associate Professor of Mathematics. She studied at Girton College, Cambridge, England, and has taught for four years at Girton, besides lecturing at Newnham. Emily L. Gregory, a graduate of Cornell and a student at Marburg, Gottingen and Berlin, has been appointed associate in botany. The prospect for a class of students in 1885 is already favorable, a considerable number having entered their names for the entrance examination.

WOMEN'S DOINGS.

Miss Alice Fisher, of Birmingham, England, has been chosen Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Miss Adeline E. Gross, of Cincinnati, has published a volume of her poems, and dedicated it to the "Polymnian Society, of Cincinnati."

The lady who for the first time in England obtained the degree of Master of Arts, Miss Mary Clara Dawes, is the daughter of a clergyman, and is 22 years old.

Mrs. H. M. Crider, of York, Pa., has published a pamphlet of 16 pages, 12mo, giving valuable instruction "how to grow fine celery."

A "Girls' Union" has been organized in San Francisco for the benefit of young working women away from their families and for those who, through sickness or enforced idleness, may need timely assistance.

Dr. Sarah J. McNutt, of New York, has been received during the early Summer as an active member of the American Neurological Association. Dr. McNutt is the first woman to obtain admittance to this society.

A collection of Scotch poetry under the title of "Songs of the North" will soon be published in London. It is to be dedicated to Queen Victoria, and one of its editors is Miss Annie Macleod, daughter of the late chaplain of the Queen.

Dr. Emma L. Call, of Boston, a graduate of Michigan University, is the first woman to be admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society. Women had for 25 years previously been trying to secure admission.

Miss Mary L. Booth has prepared a translation of all the later fairy tales of Ernest Lebouluye, to supplement the first series, which she edited some years ago. It will be magnificently illustrated. The *Harpers* will publish it.

The Art Department of the New England Conservatory at Boston is to have an important addition in Mlle. Emile Faller, a native Parisian, who has recently been engaged to take charge of the black and white department. Miss Faller's pictures have already been admitted eight times to the French Salon.

SCHOOL FASHIONS.

Silver daggers, swords, bows and scissors are the designs of the lace-pins in vogue.

Jaunty cuffs are again in fashion. They are held by link studs.

Plaid dresses with side-plaited skirts are popular. Most of them have bodices made of the plaid, but others are worn with jersey waists.

The newest handkerchiefs for school have borders inscribed with Greek characters or examples in algebra. One corner is turned down and ornamented by a tiny ribbon bow.

Crimson skirts are very fashionable for school wear. On rainy days they do not present the draggled appearance that white ones do, and besides they are warmer.

Dainty white Swiss aprons made in the Italian style, with a butterfly pocket on the right and narrow velvet ribbon running about the side and the top of the ruffle, are worn by young ladies at our fashionable schools. They fasten about the belt by wide satin ribbons. Some of them are embroidered with a cluster of flowers, such as gentian blossoms or poppies.

A Story of a Boy and a Pin.

Roger S. Austin's 10-year-old Wallingford boy has paid for wisdom in experience, and he gave a good big price at that. He wound yarn around the head of a pin and used it to fire through a blow-gun. It was very funny until one day he sucked the pin back into his throat so far that a dozen doctors couldn't get it out. Then they sent the boy to a New York hospital, where some more doctors cut a hole in his throat, as they sometimes do when a child is very sick with the diphtheria. The hole worked well enough, but still they couldn't reach the pin. They contrived to keep the boy alive by a silver breathing-tube until they sent to Philadelphia and had an instrument specially made for the case, and then they managed to hook the pin out. —*Hartford Courant.*

"I have been dreadfully troubled with disease of the kidneys and liver during the past six months. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has made me a new man." Isaac W. Fairbrother, Providence, R. I.

THE PLANETS.

Various Astronomical Items for the Present Month.

There will be two eclipses during this month, the first a total eclipse of the moon on the 4th, and the second a partial eclipse of the sun on the 18th, neither of them visible in Iowa. The eclipse of the moon will end about the time the moon rises on our Atlantic coast, and that of the sun will be in progress about the time that luminary is setting in San Francisco. A little less than two-thirds of the sun's disk will be obscured. New moon on the 18th. If the evening of the 26th be clear those who desire it may witness an occultation of a star of the third magnitude a few minutes after 8 o'clock. At this time the moon will pass between us and the star concealing it from view for nearly an hour. The planets are not favorably situated for observation during the evening hours. Mars is the only one above the horizon at sunset, and he is too far away, too near the western horizon at that time. Saturn rose about half-past nine o'clock on the first of the month and will rise about two hours earlier by the first of November. During the Fall and Winter months this planet will be observed of all observers, not only because we are almost as near to it as we can be, but because its wonderful ring system is coming around (as it does once in about 15 years) into the most favorable position for observation. In the morning sky Venus and Jupiter are conspicuous. Venus, though scarcely as large as the earth, seems much brighter than Jupiter, whose diameter is 10 times as great. If Venus be observed even with a small telescope it will be seen that it now presents the same appearance that the moon does at its first quarter. In the center of its synodic revolution, which is completed in about 584 days, it exhibits all the phases of the moon. It is now receding rapidly from us and approaching the full, which, however, it will not reach this year. It might seem that as it is approaching the full, it ought to be growing brighter; on the contrary, owing to its increasing distance, it is becoming dimmer. Its brightness was at a maximum on the 17th of August. In the American national almanac its brightness on that date was marked 189, now it is 127, at the end of the month it will be down to 96, and at the end of the year will have fallen to 63. Jupiter and Venus are drawing very near together; the latter will pass the former on the morning of the 7th, being only about a degree and a quarter south at the time of their nearest approach. Jupiter rises about 2:20 A. M. on the first of the month, and nearly two hours earlier on the 1st of November. The planet Mercury is so seldom visible that probably not one person in a thousand has ever seen it. It will reach its greatest elongation on the morning of the 5th, when it will be 18° west of the sun. As it will then be at its brightest phase it ought to be visible for a few days just before sunrise. It rises a very little to the north of east at about 5 o'clock, and though seen in the presence of dawn it will be found to be a very bright star.

A VOICE FROM UTAH.

A Man With Four Wives Mourns That Salt Lake City Is Gradually Dropping Into Gentile Ways.

James E. Cowan, the Kentuckian who some years ago created quite a sensation in the vicinity of Frankfort by deserting a pretty young wife and becoming converted to the Mormon faith has been visiting friends in Cincinnati.

Cowan has aged considerably, but still is as straight as an arrow, and has the same old haughty expression on his face. He will be remembered as one of the few men who escaped from the Columbus prison with John Morgan, the famous rebel scout, and has the reputation of being a very brave and daring man. As he has become very popular among the Mormons, coupled with the cruel desertion of his wife, his visit home will excite considerable comment and make him valuable material for the newspapers. After meeting him and talking a few minutes, a *Times Star* reporter said: "Mr. Cowan, tell me something about Utah. I understand you are married?"

"Yes, I have four wives at present, and sixteen living children."

"And do you think polygamy the right kind of social existence? Don't you think it produces very bad results?"

"Young man, let me tell you something about that. There are no poor, ruined creatures who have to prowl the streets at night to gain a miserable subsistance by preying upon the weakness of men; and, best of all, there are no young girls who are mothers before they are wives."

"Do you think polygamy will continue in the Territory?"

"That is a pretty hard problem to solve. Some of our sons and daughters, who have been educated outside of Utah, object to polygamy. In that case, we do not force them to have but one husband or wife at one time. Polygamy is perfectly constitutional, and the newspaper chatter of suppressing the religion is bosh. We have the same right to our faith as Christians or Jews have to theirs. Our enemies are not on the outside, but in the Territory. A large number of the leaders of the people are not Mormons at heart, and their secret influence is hurtful to the great religious fabric that Joe Smith and Brigham Young erected."

"Will not this marriage question create a division in social circles?"

"It has already done so. Those who favor one marriage are greatly in the minority at present, but are ferociously aggressive and constantly gaining in numbers."

"An in what portion of the Territory is this question agitated mostly?"

"In Salt Lake City. Here is more refinement, and here the independent party, as we call it, has the largest following. Another strange feature about the movement is that the Gentiles there seem to take no interest in the movement whatever, but say they are willing to let time work out the result. Another additional bad feature about the situation is that a great many of the elders have become dissatisfied and are removing from the city out into the country."

"And is there the same hostility to Gentiles that there used to be?"

"Ah, no; association has softened a great deal of that feeling that existed at one time. Gentiles have better chances to make money than they did 10 years ago. It used to be that the church had an immense establishment in the City that might have been called a colossal wholesale and retail store. This was in a magnificent building near the temple and contained everything a Mormon needed. Since the death of Brigham Young, however, this system has gradually fallen into decay, and at present the Gentiles are erecting shops all over the City, and within a short while Salt Leke City will have the appearance of any other large town within the interior of the United States. Another social change that is gradully taking place is that the Mormons and Gentiles are gradually mixing more than ever. Oh, I suppose," continued Cowan, rather sadly, "that withid a few more generations one wife or husband will be all the rule in the Territory. And then we will become a State and do as other people."

"Don't you think it will be better for you?"

"I don't. Good-by."

CROWS FROM THE CRADLE.

If the babies could only vote there would be mighty few candidates elected. A baby must hate a candidate who visits country fairs and makes it sick with the smell of onions and beer.

The King of Siam is reported to have 263 children. Fathers with only six or seven had better stop howling about having to tote babies up and down at night.

An Indianapolis firm is offering baby buggies on payments. When this country shall have arrived at full civilization every young man, on getting married, will be required to deposit enough of his earnings with the parson to pay for a baby buggy.

"A Philadelphia father makes his baby sleep with the nurse three-quarters of a mile off." We haven't a baby, but if our neighbors would put theirs to sleep with a nurse three-quarters of a mile off these hot nights when we are obliged to keep the windows open, we could get a heap more of refreshing sleep.

The Camp Fire.

CHRONOLOGY.

1861.

October 17 to 21, Fredericktown, Mo (including skirmish at Ironton)—Company A, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, 11th Missouri, and 17th, 20th, 21st, 33d, and 38th Illinois, 1st Indiana, and 8th Wisconsin.

October 19, Big Hurricane Creek, Mo—18th Missouri.

October 21, Ball's Bluff (also Edward's Ferry, Harrison's Island, and Leesburg), Va—15th and 20th Massachusetts, 4th New York, and 71st Pennsylvania, and Battery B, Rhode Island Artillery.

October 21, Wild Cat, Ky—23d Indiana, 14th and 17th Ohio, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, and 1st Ohio Battery.

October 22, Buffalo Mills, Mo—Organizations not recorded; see Trioune Almanac of 1862.

October 23, West Liberty, Ky—21 Ohio, 1st and Loughlin's Ohio Cavalry, and 1st Ohio Artillery.

October 23, Hodgeville, Ky—Detachment of 6th Indiana.

1862.

October 17, Lexington, Ky—Detachments of the 3d and 4th Ohio Cavalry.

October 17, Thoroughfare Gap, Va—Detachment of Cavalry from Gen Stahel's command.

October 18, Helena, Ark—Detachment of the 43d Indiana.

October 18, Haymarket, Va—Detachment of the 6th Ohio Cavalry.

October 20—Near Nashville, Tenn—Union troops, commanded by Col Miller.

October 21, Anaxvois River, Mo—10th Missouri Militio Cavalry.

October 20, Marshfield, Mo—10th Illinois Cavalry.

October 21, Lovettsville, Louion County, Va—Detachment of Gen Geary's Brigade.

October 21, Woodville, Tenn—2d Illinois Cavalry.

October 21, Fort Cobb, Indian Ter—Loyal Indians.

October 22, Old Fort Wayne (or Maysville), Ark—1st Division, Army of the frontier.

October 22, Hedgeville, Va—4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

October 22, Pocotalico (or Yemassee), S C—47th, 55th, and 76th Pennsylvania, 48th New York, 6th and 7th Connecticut, 3d and 4th New Hampshire, and 3d Rhode Island; 1st New York Engineers, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, and Batteries D and M, 1st, and E, 3d U S Artillery.

October 23, Waverly, Tenn—83d Illinois.

October 23, Shelby Depot, Tenn—Reconnoitering party, commanded by Col. D Stuart, 55th Illinois.

October 23, Point Lick and Big Hill Road, Ky—Cavalry commanded by Col E McCook.

1863.

October 17, Destruction of two Blockade Runners in Tampa Bay, Fla—Union Gunboats Tahonia and Adele.

October 17, Clinton, Miss—Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj-Gen McPherson.

October 17, Rapidan, Va—1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

October 18, Humansville, Mo—6th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

October 18, Charlestown, Va—9th Maryland.

October 18, Berrysville, Va—34th Massachusetts, and 17th Indiana Battery.

October 19, Buckland Mills, Va—3d Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Oct 20, Barnett's Station, Miss—Troops of the Army of the Tennessee.

October 20 to 27, Philadelphia, Tenn—45th Ohio Mounted Infantry, 1st, 11th and 12th Kentucky Cavalry, and 24th Indiana Battery.

October 21, Jonesboro, Tenn—Ala—Osterhaus' 1st Division, 15th Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

October 21, Opelousas, La—Franklin's Division of Banks' troops.

October 22, Beverly Ford and Rappahannock Crossing, Va—2d Pennsylvania and 1st Maine Cavalry.

October 22, New Madrid Bend, Tenn—32d Iowa.

October 23—Supply Train, Tullahoma, Tenn—70th Indiana.

1864.

October 17, Cedar Run Church, Va—Detachment of 1st Connecticut Cavalry.

October 18, Pierce's Point, Blackwater, Fla—19th Iowa, and 2d Maine and 1st Florida Cavalry.

October 19, Lexington, Mo—3d Wisconsin, and 5th, 11th, 13th, and 16th Kansas Cavalry; Price's invasion of Missouri.

October 19, Cedar Creek (or Middletown), Va—1st and 3d Divisions

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters to come to us will be sent to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsements is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm in any but a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondent's Department."

C. B., (no Postoffice): Write to Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O.

H. M. C., Emporia, Kan.: The young man has a vote in Ohio, if the facts are as stated.

I. P. R., Oshkosh, Neb.: The Game Fanciers' Journal is published at Battle Creek, Mich.; the Fanciers' Weekly and the Poultry Monthly at Albany, N. Y., and the Poultry Record at Syracuse, N. Y.

G. B. R., Montpelier, Ind.: Please inform me what course to pursue to procure a pension for a soldier's grave.

Write to Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

L. G. F., Findlay, O.: Who introduced House bill No. 144, an act to amend Section 4236 of the Revised Statutes of United States, April 4, 1884?

S. W. Brown, of Warren County.

Student, Allensville, Ind.: Hall's Journal of Health is published in New York City; Good Health is published at Battle Creek, Mich.; Health and Home, and Journal of Chemistry, are published in Boston.

T. A. C., Cornwell, Ky.:
In what States have the Greenbackers got a majority?

They haven't a majority in any State. They elected the Governor in Michigan by fusion with the Democrats.

Sub., Burrton, Kan.:
How much is Butler's income per year, and from what source is it derived?

Butler has an immense income—probably $30,000. It is derived from rents, from his banking and other manufactories, from his law practice, etc.

H. H. B., Lost Valley, Or.:
1. Is Oregon Democratic or Republican? 2. How old does a girl have to be in Illinois before she can legally marry? 3. How many sheep in Oregon?

1. Republican. 2. 14. 3. 1,083,162. (For books, write to Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O.

J. H. J., Obbville, Pa.:
1. Can a deserter from the army vote? 2. Give me the name of the leading Republican paper in Jackson, Tenn. 3. Also the address of the Irish World.

1. There is an act of Congress disfranchising deserters, but we doubt if it is ever enforced. 2. White. 3. New York City.

A. F. S., Francis, Neb.:
1. Will eating tomatoes cause a person to have cancer? 2. Has Wm. Vanderbilt sold Manhattan Island? 3. Has it been decided we shall be no more timber claims or pre-emptions taken?

1. Never heard of such a thing. 2. Yes, to Robert Bonner; price said to be $50,000. 3. No.

W. S. M., Milan, No.:
1. What was Garfield's plurality of popular vote in 1880? 2. Was Garfield legally marry a negro? 3. Was the Electoral count in 1876 really a fraud, as made out by Democrats?

1. Garfield, 4,449,053; Hancock, 4,442,035; Weaver, 307,306; scattering, 12,576. 2. In some States. 3. No.

J. R. M., Westmoreland, Pa.: There were between 18,000 and 20,000 United States soldiers in the unreconstructed States in 1880-81, distributed among the different military districts as follows: First, 12 posts and 32 companies; Second, 23 posts and 25 companies; Third, 22 posts and 48 companies; Fourth, 28 posts and 44 companies; Fifth (Louisiana and Texas), 13 posts and 101 companies.

E. P. M., Austin, Ind.:
1. Have you a book giving names of officers of the Federal Government, as also the members of the Legislatures of the different States? 2. Is the Legislature of New York Republican or Democratic, and how much?

1. No. Such information must be gathered from different publications. 2. Senate—19 Republicans, 13 Democrats. House 72 Republicans, 56 Democrats.

T. F. L., Montrose, Mo.:
1. How many Democratic journals are supporting Prohibitionist J. B. Stonemacker, of the Indianapolis Sentinel, responsible for the damages in case the Blaine suit is decided against him? 3. What is meant by the Alabama Claims?

1. None in the North, but a number of the Southern papers advocate prohibition. Two-thirds of the Counties in Georgia have prohibition laws. 2. Think he is. 3. Claims growing out of losses incurred through depredations committed by the rebel cruiser Alabama, as explained in the BLADE several times.

P. P., Wheeling:
1. How did the vote stand on the resumption act? 2. Who presented the bill? 3. Did John Sherman ever advocate rag money?

1. In the Senate, 31 Republicans and one Independent Republican voted yes; one Republican, one Independent Republican and 12 Democrats voted no. Absent, 19 Republicans and 8 Democrats. In the House 136 Republicans voted yes; 22 Republicans and 76 Democrats voted no. Not voting, 15 Republicans and 39 Democrats. 2. Sen. Sherman. 3. No.

J. H., Louisville, Ky.: Following is the process to dye aniline scarlet: For every 40 pounds of goods, dissolve five pounds white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) at 180° Fahrenheit; place the goods in this bath for 10 minutes, then add the color, prepared by boiling for a few minutes one pound aniline scarlet in three gallons water, stirring the same continually. This solution has to be filtered before being added to the bath. The goods remain in the latter for 15 minutes, when they have become browned, and must be boiled for another half hour in the same bath, after the addition of sal ammoniac. The more of this is added the redder the shade will become.

F. B., Bloomington, Ky.:
1. Free Traders claim that the duty is higher on the clothing worn by the laboring classes that it is on that worn by the wealthy. 2. They say that we have no ships that we build ourselves, and attribute this lack of home ships to the Republican party.

1. The duty on silk, partially manufactured from cocoons, or from waste silk, is 50 cents per pound. On wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 30 cents or less per pound, the duty is 10 cents per pound. When the value exceeds 20 cents per pound, the duty is 12 cents per pound. 2. The war destroyed our shipping interests. Confederate cruisers, built in England, succeeded in driving American ships from the ocean, and England has since reaped the benefit. It does not pay American capitalists to put their money into ships now.

Reader, Elkin, Ind.:
Will you please explain how the President is elected by electoral votes, and how it will be disposed of if thrown into the House?

The Constitution provides how the Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They make out lists, sign and certify, and transmit them sealed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens the certificates and they are counted by tellers appointed for the purpose. If no person has a majority of all the electoral votes, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. The vote is taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote, a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice. If the House does not elect before March 4, then the Vice-President or President of the Senate acts as President. If the Electors fail to elect a Vice-President, then the Senate, from the two highest members on the list, chooses the Vice-President.

A. C. S., West Sebawa, Mich.:
What was Lincoln's majority over Douglas? 491,195.

A. E. S., Loveland, Col.: There is no urgent demand for stenographers. Graham's system is preferred by many.

Reader, Toledo, O.:
Are German knit goods admitted into the United States free of duty?

No.

W. M., Bethel, O.:
When two Congressmen are contesting a seat, do they both draw pay?

Usually, and that is why there are so many contests.

H. P., St. Charles, Minn.:
1. Is there any premium on half-pennies of 1812? 2. Is Buffalo Bill alive?

1. No. 2. Yes.

R. L. B., (no Postoffice): Mr. Hayes never said he was not fairly elected President. We have given the vote on the Electoral Commission bill in Congress.

U. H. H., Archer, Fla.: Ex-Pres. Hayes lives at Fremont, O. He may be a stockholder in some railroads, but is not actively engaged in the railroad business in any capacity.

W. C. F., Sheridan, Ind.:
Please inform me how nitro glycerine is made.

It is formed by treating glycerine with concentrated sulphuric and nitric acid. It is too dangerous to experiment with, and those not familiar with chemicals should not attempt its manufacture or use.

J. N., Lively Valley, Iowa:
1. Was Blaine drafted? 2. Did he hire a substitute? 3. After the war did he receive the money back that he paid the substitute?

1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. No. He was a member of Congress at the time, and voted for the draft bill. He was among the first to be drafted. The story about his receiving the money back is a Democratic lie.

R. M., Gibbons' Glade, Pa.:
1. Was Thomas A. Hendricks a candidate for the presidency in 1872? 2. Who were candidates in 1876, besides Grant and Greeley? 3. What became of the "Liberty" party, of which Birney was the candidate in 1840-44?

1. No; but Greeley having died before the Electoral College met, 42 votes were cast for Hendricks. 2. Charles O'Conor and James Black. 3. It was swallowed up in the Republican party.

Sub., Cadatt, Wis.:
The Democrat are saying that England charges a duty on wheat sent from this country? Is that so?

There is a duty of one shilling per quarter (eight bushels) in order to pay the cost of registering imports. But there are but 24 articles on the customs tariff of Great Britain. The chief revenue is derived from tobacco, spirits, tea and wine. In 1883 the gross receipts from these 24 articles amounted to $98,413,852.

S. C., Scioto, O.:
1. With which political party did Gens. Longstreet and Mosby identify themselves? 2. What is the salary of the President of Mexico? 3. Of France? 4. Do the colored voters exceed the white voters in South Carolina? 5. Is Sen. Mahone a true Republican? 6. Are Maine, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Kansas doubtful States?

1. Republican. 2. Thirty thousand. 3. Nine hundred thousand francs, including 300,000 for household expenses. 4. Yes; white, 391,105; colored, 604,472. 5. Do not know; write and ask him. 6. Yes; it is doubtful how much the Republican majority will be.

Questioner, Peabody, Kan.:
What is the history of the Standard Oil influence with a faction of Ohio Democrats?

Anti-Payne Democrats claim that the Standard Oil Company (of which Payne's son is a member) bought up the Ohio Legislature and elected Payne United States Senator. The charge has been made in Democratic papers and by Thurman's friends. (Other questions have been answered).

Sub., Royville, Ind.:
1. Who was President over in the City of Washington? 2. What did the United States pay for Alaska? Where can I get information in regard to that Territory? 4. To whom must I apply to get an Emigrant's Guide book?

1. Think not. 2. $7,200,000. 3. Ask your member of Congress to send you some statistics. 4. Try Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O.

E. D., Van Wert, O.: The educational publications issued in Ohio include the Instructor, Dayton; Transcript, Delaware; Advance, Gambier; Collegian, Granville; Review, Oberlin; Educational Monthly, Salem; Courant, Urbana, In New York, the School Journal, Buffalo; Review, Ithaca; School Journal, New York; Scholar's Companion, New York; Teachers' Companion, Ticonderoga.

E. H. G., Chagrin Falls, O.:
1. Does the same copyright of a production printed in a newspaper cover it in book form? 2. Is there a limited time after application for copyright, in which book must be published and copies furnished the Librarian?

1. No. A copy of any new edition must be sent to the Librarian; a penalty of $25 is imposed for any failure to forward such book, etc., besides such failure will preclude any action for infringement. 2. Think not; but the copy must be forwarded within 10 days after publication.

C. E. C., Arcade, N. Y.:
A prominent Democrat says that two-thirds of the leading papers of the United States are supporting Cleveland. What number of leading papers are supporting Blaine and Cleveland?

While no Republican papers of note are opposing Blaine, except the New York Times, a Free Trade sheet, there are a number of leading Democratic papers, including the New York Sun, Brooklyn Eagle and Irish World, opposing Cleveland. Your "prominent Democrat" simply states what is not true. The BLADE has several times published the list of Democratic papers that oppose Cleveland.

A. W. B., Tunkhannack, Pa.:
1. What was the amount of receipts and expenditures of the Government during Buchanan's administration? 2. The same as to Lincoln's and Johnson's?

1. Gross receipts, $312,959,677; gross expenditures, $328,183,276. There were no internal revenue collections during Buchanan's administration. 2. Lincoln's administration—gross receipts, $4,670,460,133; gross expenditures, $3,891,576,157. Johnston's administration—gross receipts, $4,042,516,475; gross expenditures, $3,891,576,157. These were "war times."

S. C., Villisca, Iowa:
Can you tell me the situation of the graveyard where the soldiers are buried who died at St. Louis in the time of the rebellion? Is there any tombstone or mark and name of the special pension examiners have been appointed. I wish to know if they are stationed in different places through the country, if they examine both old and new claims, and if so where can they be found in Iowa?

1. If you will write to the Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., he will give you all the information. The graves are marked, wherever it was possible to ascertain the name. 2. The Examiners are under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, go wherever ordered and examine all classes of claims, we think. Whenever they visit Iowa you will probably find announcement in local papers.

Sub., Sims, Ind.:
1. What is the Political Alliance? 2. When did Confucius live? What does (Ellipus mean? 4. What does the law phrase "ex rel" mean? 5. I saw it stated that Noah's ark was found. Was that statement true?

1. A political party; the BLADE has given its platform. 2. Born 551 B. C. 3. A mythological King of Thebes. 4. A relator is a rehearser or teller, one who by leave of Court brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* [illegible] In this country informations are allowed to be filed by private persons desirous to try their rights in the name of the Attorney General, and these are commonly called relators; ex rel, therefore, means on the relation of or by the relation of the party who brings the suit. 5. It was probably one of Mulhatton's stories. He is a candidate for President now, and the people will have a chance to get even with him.

H. H., Newcastle, O.:
1. Where can I get a book of social etiquette? 2. What office did James G Blaine hold during the late rebellion? 3. Give a brief history of Col. Ellsworth.

1. Miss Bouton's new book, "Social Etiquet," is now in press, and will soon be published. It is the best work on the subject. It will be announced in the BLADE. 2. He was a member of Congress. 3. He was born in Mechanicsville, N. Y., April 23, 1837. He found mercantile employment in Troy, N. Y., and finally in Chicago, where, as a patent solicitor, he acquired a good income. Engaging in the study of law, he gratified also his military predilections, and formed a Zouave corps in Chicago. They visited the Eastern cities in July, 1860, and excited universal admiration. He organized a Zouave regiment on his return to Chicago, where he was a zealous advocate for the election of Lincoln, whom he accompanied to Washington. In April, 1861, he organized a Zouave regiment from the New York Fire Department, and in three weeks led them into Washington. Ordered to Alexandria, they entered that city early in the morning of May 24. Seeing a secession flag flying over the Marshall House, he with two companions entered the house and took it down. As he descended from the roof, the proprietor, Jackson, shot him, falling himself the next instant by a ball from Brownell, one of Ellsworth's companions.

A. C., Fillmore, Mo.:
Why is Friday called Hangman's Day?

Because executions of criminals formerly always took place on Friday. This custom arose from the fact that Judas betrayed our Savior on Friday—which is also the reason for the superstition that Friday is an unlucky day.

Sub., Jeffersonville, Ind.:
What was the political complexion of the Indiana Legislature in 1880-82?

The Legislature of 1879-80 stood: Democrats, 77; Republicans, 62; Greenbackers, 9; Independents, 2. The Legislature of 1881-82 stood: Republicans, 81; Democrats, 66; Greenbackers, 3.

T. S., Depere, Wis.:
How many soldiers did Missouri furnish the Union army, and how many to the Rebel army during the rebellion?

Missouri furnished 109,111 white and 8,344 colored troops to the Union army. Gov. Jackson called for 50,000, but it is not likely that number were assembled at one time.

E. T. D., Murray, Ia.:
Please give a brief history of the trade dollar, and for what special trade it was designed.

The trade dollar was designed for the Chinese trade, but by the act of February 12, 1873, it was made legal tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding $5 in one payment. By the act of July 18, 1876, it was provided that "the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit, from time to time, the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same."

W. Thompson, Logansport, Ind.:
1. Did Gen. Lafayette receive all the money and land promised him by Congress? 2. For what purpose did Congress appropriate $25,000 in connection with the celebration of the Washington monument? 3. If it is not asking too much, please publish the popular and electoral vote of Garfield in each State.

1. Think so. He was voted $200,000 and a township of land in 1824, and he left the United States for France September 7, 1825. 2. Appropriation was made for a proper celebration of the completion of the monument, but we do not remember the amount. 3. It is asking too much, especially as it has been but a short time since the BLADE published a table giving the popular and electoral vote of all the Presidents.

Norwegian, Newton, Kan.:
What change has recently been made in the Constitution and Government of Norway?

The Constitution, called the Grunlov, bears date November 4, 1814, with slight modifications passed at various times up to 1880. It vests the whole legislative power of the realm in the Storthing, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. The King possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storthing, but, except in constitutional matters, only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Storthings, formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The Storthing formerly assembled every three years, but now holds annual meetings. New elections take place every three years. They begin in February, each year, and must receive the sanction of the King to sit longer than two months. Every Norwegian citizen of 25 years of age who is, or has been, a public functionary, or possesses property in land, or has been a tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burgess of any town, or possesses real property in a town to the value of 600 kroner or £33, is entitled to elect; and, under the same conditions, if 30 years of age and settled in Norway for at last 10 years, to be elected. The mode of election is indirect, the people first nominating a number of deputies, on whom devolves the task of appointing the representatives in the Storthing. Towards the end of every third year the people choose the deputies, at the rate of one to 50 voters in towns, and one to 100 in rural sub-districts, where they meet in the parish church, under the presidency of the minister. The deputies afterward assemble at some public place, and there elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storthing representatives. The Storthing, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the Logthing and the Odelsthing. The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storthing, and the other one of the remaining three-fourths. All new bills must originate in the Odelsthing. The ordinary business of the Storthing is to settle the taxes for the next year, to supervise the administration of the revenue, and to enact, repeal or alter any laws of the country. But the Storthing can also form itself into a high Court of Justice, for the impeachment and trial of Ministers and other officials. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. Thirteen shillings and four pence a day, besides traveling expenses, is the salary of members. The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and nine Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the King. Education is compulsory. All denominations and sects of Christian and other creeds, the order of the Jesuits excepted, are tolerated, but only the members of the Lutheran Church are regularly admitted to the highest offices.

Delayed Subscriptions.

[NOTE—Subscribers wishing a change in their postoffice address must, in all cases, give their FORMER as well as their PRESENT address.]

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive it after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $1, no date, orders specimen copies for Thos. Jones, D. H. Barnett and others.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed G. Drummond.

Letter containing 10c., no address, signed A. F. Higley.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed H. E. Barr.

Letter containing money order No. 1,503 for $1.10, postmarked Scio, Oregon, no order or name.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed W. Y. Smith.

Letter containing 30c, dated at Mariana, no State, signed Mrs. R. A. Sexton.

Letter containing 30c., no date, signed Wm Campbell.

Letter containing $1, dated at Westerville, Neb., no signature.

Letter containing $1, from Jefferson, O., no signature.

Letter containing $1, to pay for seven copies, dated at Deer Creek, no State.

Letter containing 90c, dated at Elmwood, no State, signed Isaac D. Taylor.

Letter containing 50c, dated at Lowell, no State, signed W. W. Worcester.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Mineral City, Ind., no name signed.

Letter containing 25c, no date, signed D. P. Van Horn, per L. Black, P. M.

Letter containing 25c, no date or name.

Letter containing 25c, no date, signed Wm. Crothers.

Letter containing 35c, dated at Smithville, Va., no name signed.

Letter containing $1.60, no date, signed C. B. Streitberger.

Letter containing 25c, no date, paper to go to Edwin Ricker.

Letter containing 30c, no date, signed D. M. Reiman, paper to go to John Black.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Caseville, no State, signed F. Crawford.

H. E. R. Hamaker, P. M. of Chesterville will give his full address the matter will be looked into.

Letter containing 20c, no date, signed F. F. Blair.

A list of 15 names, no date, no order.

Letter containing 30c, dated at Bangor, no State, signed A. L. Bourne.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Isaac Smith.

Letter containing 25c, no date or name.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Brighton, no State, signed J. C. Whipple, P. M.

Letter containing 30c, postmarked Ripley, O., no signature.

If J. R. Bixler, of Bixler, will give his full address we will look the matter up.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Boyleston, Ill., no signature.

Letter containing 20c, no date, signed Ed. T. Denson.

Letter containing 25c, no date, order or name.

Letter containing $1, dated at Fletcher, no State, signed G. W. Gilmore.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Geo. B. Thompson.

Letter containing $1, dated at Brush Creek, no State, signed John Showers.

Letter containing $1, dated at Peele, no State signed Charles Sly.

Letter containing 30c, dated at Lemore, Cal., no signature.

Letter containing 30c, dated at Bath, no State, signed Ross Brown.

Letter containing $1, dated at Livermore, no State, signed J. H. Conley.

Letter containing $8.50, paper and watch to go to David Zyner and H. Blade, Medina, no State given.

Letter containing $1, dated at Dow, Wabash Co., Ind., no signature.

Letter containing 20c, dated at Guilford, no State, paper to go to L. W. Thrail, signed L. L. Rowland.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Garrett, signed C. Boon.

Parties remitting money or express order SHOULD ALWAYS give their name and address. We often get money without either, and afterwards inquiries as to the receipt of the money. Our patrons will please bear this in mind, as we can do nothing without their NAME and ADDRESS IN FULL.

"HOLEY HOSE."

The Feminine Stocking, Rent and Unrent, and Its Contents.

Some people are too fastidious for any use, says the *Through Mail*. As a rule, girls should not have holes in their stockings, but if one does, there is no sense in everybody that sees the hole going into hysterics over it, and the young bloods that never get over talking about such things should begin to learn while it is yet September that a girl may be good and beautiful and virtuous and all that is nice and amiable and still wear stockings with holes in them. If it were not for the holes in most girls' stockings, how on earth does any sane man suppose they would get them on? Holes at the top are one of the things necessary in a good pair of stockings, and if a pretty girl meets with an accident and punctures her leg-glove just above the shoe, whose business is it, anyway? We confess we would not want a girl with a chronic hole in her stocking anywhere below the top, for a wife, but an acute attack of holey hose is no disgrace, and we could love the girl who contracted the hole unexpectedly and embraced the first opportunity to mend it, with as wild and devouring a passion as one that never had any bad luck with her understanding. We would give a good deal of boot in trading a girl with a hole in her head and a lap-dog in her arms for one with a modest and unpainted face and a torn stocking. There is something supremely winning and attractive about a wee bit of pretty pink leg peeping out through an unpremeditated rent in a woman's sock, and if the man who sees it is good and straight he feels all over in spots, and almost wishes it were the fashion to leave out part of a woman's stocking in making it. A girl with an old, ulcerated, putrid hole in her stocking, however, is an object of disgust, and a sight of her when she stoops over to pick up her ball in playing croquet or lawn tennis, makes a fellow wish there was a hospital for such cases, where they could be taken and fumigated. Young man, a girl with a new-mown hole in her stocking is just as good as anybody else, provided she don't know it, or tries to hide it if she does, but the girl with a suppurated and chronic hole in her sock is but sounding brass and a gaudy show.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A New Strawberry Culture.

Portable strawberry beds are the latest in the long list of inventions of the nineteenth century, and in a few years every citizen who has a little patch of garden or a sunny spot on the roof of his house, can raise strawberries all the year round. These beds have three or four advantages over the old-fashioned style, which can not be overestimated. All the disadvantages of wind, rain and drought are done away with. Between Brandford and Guilford is a back road that is little traveled, and on one of the loneliest, rockiest and most generally forlorn clearings lives the man who is destined to revolutionize the market gardening of the future. He is an aged negro, rejoicing in the appellation of Cæsar Johnson. A reporter, with a taste for the wild and beautiful in nature, and who had saved up three months' salary and hired a team and taken a friend to ride, chanced to drive past the habitation of Cæsar, a day or two ago, and was surprised to see the old man sitting in front of his house, regarding, with an air of pride, three or four fine specimens of strawberries.

"Where in the world did you get those?" he asked, as he drew up his animated quadruped, and forgot all about his companion and the fact that horse hire goes by the hour.

"I growed 'em," said Cæsar, as he calmly devoured a berry that would bring 25 cents in the New York market. "You grow them? How?"

"Yes, sar; I don growed them in buckets. You jess come and see."

The reporter followed, and sure enough back of the hovel, on a bench, stood 20 or 30 pails, each with a flourishing strawberry plant. Some of the plants were covered with blossoms, and on others the deep red and delicately greenish white of the ripe and unripe fruit peeped from under luxuriant leaves.

"You see dem pails is mighty handy to take round," explained Cæsar, as he held up one in each hand for the news gatherer's inspection. "I done made a lot of them pails, and filled 'em wid de blackest kind of wood dirt. Den once a week I cuts a runner off an old plant, and puts in a fresh pail, and that way I keeps a fresh stock. Dese old plants can stand de cold, so I leabs dem out, until late in de afternoon, but de young'uns, dey looks kinder peaked if I lets dem be out except in de middle ob de day."

The roof of the house was mostly composed of old sashes neatly glazed, and in the center of the garret floor stood an old wood stove, which kept the temperature at Summer heat. There were more pails, each containing plants of different ages which Cæsar explained would would bear all Winter if he did not forget and let the fire go out.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

When the Younger Sister Blossoms.

It is singular to note the gravity and the dignity assumed by a young girl as soon as her elder sister is married and out of the way. A case of this kind is seen in a family that has been passing the Summer at Beach Bluff. The elder daughter, after considerable manuvering, succeeded in winning the affections of a masculine heart, while her sister, who was by far the prettier and more interesting of the two, was kept in short dresses and doomed to wear her hair in "pigtails," all "gentlemen friends" being strictly prohibited. Now, however, all is changed, long dresses and attractive costumes are worn, she enters into society and has already learned the art of dainty coquetry, whereby at almost a glance she can determine a man's worth, his probable motives and his desirability as a husband, should affairs take a serious turn. —*Boston Courier.*

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

How a Quaker Was Caught.

Many years ago, an excellent Quaker gentleman of Philadelphia took to himself a wife without any formal ceremony, both parties to the union believing a ceremony to be unnecessary. The Governor of the State, who was a warm personal friend of both, begged them to be married in due form, to which they objected, saying that they were married already. But one day, the Governor being invited with other friends to dine with the Quaker, adroitly turned the conversation upon the subject of matrimony. In the discussion which followed he addressed his host personally, saying: "Seth, I understand there to say that thou dost consider Hannah to be thy lawful wife?" "Yea, verily do I," said he. "Thou will certainly cherish her as thy wife so long as thou shalt live?" "Indeed I shall," replied the host, looking proudly at Hannah. Presently the Governor turned to the wife: "Hannah," said he, "thou dost love Seth as thy true and faithful husband?" "Truly I do," said she. "And thou wilt always be a faithful wife to him?" "Yea," said she. "Then." said the Governor, rising with dignity, "by the authority vested in me as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, I pronounce you man and wife."

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. Send for Circular.

A Peculiar Hebrew Tribe.

Between Damascus and Jerusalem is a tribe of about 3,000 Hebrews, which has been there probably since the beginning of the Christian Era. They have neither City nor Town; they live in camps. The temple is represented by a more spacious tent. They have never admitted among them a person of different race or religion. Their ordinary language is Hebrew. In their relations with others they speak Arabian. These relations, however, are very few, for they have remained, like the primitive races, exclusively tillers of the soil and warriors. They cultivate the ground, armed from head to foot, always ready to defend their portion of earth, from which, with great difficulty, they derive a meager sustenance. They live on little and are content to thus live in this sort of native country which they have occupied for centuries.—*Paris Gaulois.*

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

The Resection of Bones.

One of the first instances of the resection of bones, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, was after the battle of Chickamauga, where there was an immense number of wounds in arms and hands, received while in the act of loading guns. A young man who had been shot through the arm and the humerus shattered by a small-sized bullet, wanted to know of the surgeon if there was no way of saving his arm, as he would probably need the hand after he got well. The old surgeon said there was nothing but to cut the arm off "slick and clean." His assistant, a young man, however, said he thought he could fix it, and he did it. He took out a four-inch section of the bone, jammed the ends together, bandaged the arm carefully, and in four weeks' time the bones had united and the soldier was discharged with an arm shorter, 'tis true, than the other, but not nearly so short as it would otherwise have been, and a hand that was almost as good as ever it was.

Rough on Coughs.

Ask for "Rough on Coughs" for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

The Chinese Baby's First Shave.

When a Chinese boy is one month old his head is shaved and a bladder is drawn over it, and as his head grows the bladder bursts and the cue sprouts forth. The first shave is made the occasion of a magnificent banquet, and the guests are expected to make the hosts a handsome present in coin for the newly shaven baby, with which a banking account is started to his credit. This is the most pleasant feature of the affair for the baby, as the razor always pulls and he cannot take part in the feast.

CUTICURA A POSITIVE CURE FOR EVERY FORM OF *Skin and Blood Disease,* FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited or Contagious, and Copper-Colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA. Is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Such Protection. No such protective for against disease ever any other [illegible] exists as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It relieves constipation, Liver disorders, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments with certainty and promptitude. A stronger, more gratifying aid it is complete, soon takes place in the appearance as well as the sensation of the man and lasting guard invalid who uses this standard tonic of health and strength. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

MUSIC.

CHOIR AND SINGING CLASS BOOKS.

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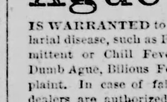

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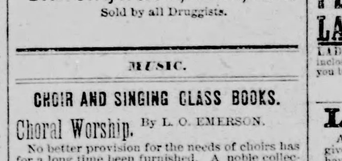

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THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, Oct. 23, 1884.

☞ Entered at the Postoffice at Toledo as Second-Class Matter.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

Circulation Last Week, 192,000.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

The term of subscription of our campaign patrons have begun to expire, over 10,000 closing a week ago. The number of renewals has proved, however, unexpectedly large—a most gratifying circumstance, and one which assures us that the splendid work the BLADE is doing in the political campaign is noted and approved by our readers, while its broad pages, freighted with the best literary and household reading, news, etc., have rendered it such a necessity in every American household to which it has found entrance, that they are unwilling to relinquish its weekly visits, and hence are renewing for the coming year, and becoming permanent members of the vast BLADE family.

Advertisers, make a note of this!

WAGES AND PRICES.

The following table, drawn from the Census Reports of 1860 and 1880, shows the advance in wages in those 20 years under the protective tariff:

	Average yearly wages 1860.	1880.	Increase. Per ct.
Woolen manufactures	$231	$300	28
Cotton manufactures	200	246	23
Iron manufactures	300	330	10
Machine manufactures	300	450	15
Tool making	432	360	40
Boot and shoe "	240	350	48

And, while thus increasing wages, the protective policy has reduced the cost of manufactured goods, as may be seen from the following table:

Articles.	Prices, 1860.	1881.	Reduction. Per ct.
Common sheetings, ¥ yd.	$0 08½	$ 06	20
Drills, ¥ yd	0 08½	0 06	22
Prints, ¥ yd	0 08½	0 06	24
Pig iron, ¥ ton	25 00	20 00	14
Bar, refined, ¥ lb	0 04	0 02	25
Fancy cassimeres, ¥ yd.	0 65	0 50	23
Common woolens, ¥ yd.	1 50	1 00	33
Common blankets, ¥ yd.	5 00	3 75	25
Imported locks, ¥ pr	2 25	1 75	15
Crockery, ¥ crate	53 50	37 50	28
Window glass, ¥ foot	1 20	0 80	43

That is, the Republican policy of protection has raised the wages of workingmen on an average of 28 per cent., and reduced the prices of these manufactures also 28 per cent. It has reduced prices by competition in manufactures, and raised wages by encouraging and developing manufacturing industries. The Democratic party proposes to break down wages by going as far towards Free Trade as possible, by reducing the tariff.

THERE is no better ornament for a home than the beautiful engraving of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." It is an engraving which was never sold for less than $10 till the BLADE Company purchased the plate. We send this magnificent engraving and the BLADE one year for $2. This is the only way that it can be procured. See descriptive advertisement on 8th page.

SCHURZ'S TRAIL.

The Chicago *Tribune* calls attention to the results of Mr. SCHURZ's missionary work for Democracy in Ohio. His tour was devoted to the vilification of BLAINE, the Mulligan letters being used as a text. No other issue was discussed. His services were obtained to secure the German vote, and to influence all Republicans against their standard bearer. If Mr. SCHURZ's speeches were effectual, the result of the election in the localities he visited should have shown it. Mr. SCHURZ spoke—

	Rep. gain over last year.
2 times in Cincinnati	5,000
3 times in Cleveland	2,600
1 time in Toledo	2,300
2 times in Youngstown	900
2 times in Dayton	1,700
1 time in Ashtabula	800
1 time in Canton	500
1 time in Zanesville	500
1 time in Sandusky City	750
1 time in Akron	1,000
1 time in Warren (county)	780
1 time in Lorain (county)	800
1 time in Springfield	500
1 time in Athens (county)	400
1 time in Steubenville	200
21 "spokes." Total Republican gains	17,980

The comment of the *Tribune* on these figures is: "These gains are estimated on last year's returns, when the Democrats did not have his distinguished assistance, and it will be observed that in four chief German centers—Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and Dayton — the gains are largest, showing the invaluable character of his services among his own countrymen as a professional reactor."

We suggest that the Republicans employ Mr. SCHURZ to canvass the State from now until November 9. It would certainly

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

OHIO is is Republican by 18,000 on the Congressional ticket, and West Virginia is Democratic by less than 5,000—a heavy gain in both States for the Republicans. The party in West Virginia is so encouraged that a strong fight will be made to have her six electoral votes cast for BLAINE and LOGAN; while the 23 electoral votes of Ohio are rendered absolutely certain for them.

VERMONT re elects to the United States Senate for the fourth time, a man who now is over 70 years of age. And she could not have done better. Mr. JUSTIN D. MORRILL has served his State and his country so well that every friend of either must wish to see him re-elected as long as he feels either strength or desire for the work of a Senator, and at last, after yet many years, to see him die in the harness, as Sen. ANTHONY did. One fact in Mr. MORRILL'S career endears him to the friends of American industry. It was he who reported the Morrill tariff of 1860, which inaugurated the longest period of Protection we ever enjoyed in America.

IT becomes more and more evident that temperance people generally are not meaning to be used to secure the election of the candidate who is part owner of a brewery, and whose party denounces laws to restrict or prohibit the liquor traffic as "sumptuary laws." Yet this is precisely what the candidacy of Mr. ST. JOHN amounts to. As he himself has been driven to admit, every vote for him is "half a vote for CLEVELAND"—half a vote against the party which made him Governor of Kansas and which enacted Prohibition in that State and in Iowa.

MCKINLEY'S re-election to Congress in Ohio is a matter for congratulation. He is one of the clearest and most forcible advocates Protection has ever had in the House.

THE weather has been fair and seasonable, highly favorable to the maturing of corn, tobacco and cotton, as also to Fall plowing and seeding. In portions of the South cotton is still being injured by drouth. There is considerable difference of opinion in respect to the probable acreage which will be sown to Fall grain, though it is a common presumption that the very unsatisfactory prices now ruling will discourage farmers from covering an average breadth.

THE week has been distinguished by the bearish temper which has pervaded speculation, but in regular trade the tone has been rather characterized by steadiness. In many of the departments of trade under the influence of regular and legitimate commercial laws, there has been more steadiness. An important event has been a further advance in steel rails to $30 per ton at Pennsylvania mills, indicating a rise of $4 within a month.

TROUBLE continues in South Africa between the English colonists and the Boers. The former are determined to coerce the latter, but in order to do this it will be necessary to have reinforcements from England. This step Mr. GLADSTONE is loth to take, although it is possible he may at last be forced to do so. Of course the Boers can be whipped by the English if the latter choose to spend men and money enough; but that is a most disagreeable form of expenditure for a Liberal Ministry. Probably in the end they will be driven to a broader policy than that of war.

IT is still uncertain whether Colonel STEWART was killed by the Arabs or not, and it seems impossible to ascertain. Meanwhile Gen. WOLSELEY is complaining of the lack of the commissary arrangements for his army, and altogether affairs in the Soudan just now seem to be in a muddle.

LAST week the Autumn session of the French Chamber of Deputies began. It was opened with the introduction of a credit of $2,500,000 for expenses in Tonquin, and the presentation by the Minister of War of a bill for the organization of a colonial army. From present appearances M. FERRY will be able to carry out his schemes without interference, though the Radicals may ask some disagreeable questions. That, however, is likely to be the end of it, as all France is enamored of national glory to be acquired by additions of foreign territory, and to this end it is necessary to spend money to have a colonial army.

THE drift of politics in England indicates a final compromise on the Franchise question. Tory opinion seems to favor the insertion in the Liberal bill of a date which shall delay the operation of the act until redistribution has been dealt with. This seems to be a sensible enough compromise, which possibly Mr. GLADSTONE would not object to. There is a spirit of concession in the air, and the only one unaffected by it is Lord SALISBURY, the Tory leader. If he clings to his idols too long, however, it is likely that he will soon find himself a very small, although, perhaps, a noble remnant.

SEND US NAMES.

Send us the names of your friends to whom we may send specimen copies. No matter where they are—East, West, North or South, send them in. The BLADE is the only paper that can claim a purely National circulation. It goes to every State and Territory in the Union, and to almost every Postoffice. It is as popular in Maine as it is in Texas, and is read with as much avidity in New York as in Washington Territory. We want all the names we can get.

IS THE TARIFF AN ISSUE?

The lesson of the elections in Vermont, Maine and Ohio is plain. The "personal" line of attack on the Republican candidate for President, which the Democracy stupidly persist in following, is not an issue in the minds of the people. The leaders of the Democracy cannot elect upon what issue the people shall vote. Ignoring a great popular question will not cause the voters to abandon it. The system of protection to American industries and American workingmen is menaced by certain Democratic leaders; and no matter how much the campaign managers of that party may asseverate that "the tariff is not an issue," the thinking, industrious wage-workers of the land know better.

This, the Tenth Ohio Congressional District, is one of the strongholds of Democracy in the State; yet FRANK HURD was defeated for re-election. Mr. HURD was defeated for re-election. Mr. HURD [illegible] British system of Free Trade, and made something of a record as a supporter of the Morrison bill. He was exceedingly popular in this District, and had many warm and admiring friends in both the parties. Still, he was defeated in his ambition to return to Congress, and it is very plain to see what killed him.

The statistics show that Ohio has about 184,000 men, women and youths engaged in manufacturing industries; nearly $200,000,000 of capital is employed in these industries, and every year the value of product reaches nearly $350,000,000. The wages paid go into the pockets of this large industrial army, and they are American wages—not foreign—sufficient to enable those who earn them to live comfortably and to lay up for old age besides. Was it to be reasonably supposed that these men took no interest in the tariff discussion, or that they were going to cast their votes for a party which publicly ignored discussion, but indirectly was plotting for a system of Free Trade? Not much.

Such is Ohio's answer. It will be more emphatic in New York. There, CLEVELAND and his band of office-seekers say that the protective tariff system is all wrong, albeit that this system has, in twenty years, increased the number of artisans over 300,000, has brought into use nearly $350,000,000 of capital, and has increased the annual value of the product over $700,000,000. The reasons for retaining a protective tariff in New York are thrice stronger than those which hold good in Ohio.

On this issue alone, the November battle will be fought in New York. American workmen are bound to have American wages, and it will be the bread-winners that will elect the next President.

No wonder the Democratic managers are squirming; that their newspapers discuss the Mulligan letters rather than the interests of wage-workers. They could get more inspiration from a town pump than from the ignorance and dishonesty of GROVER CLEVELAND—their imposed leader.

OHIO FREEMEN HAVE SPOKEN!

For weeks the eyes of the voters of the Nation have been anxiously turned towards Ohio. The great October State was recognized as the ground upon which must be fought, not only the question of party supremacy within its own borders, but that of the political control of the Nation. It was admitted that the twenty-three electoral votes of the State would belong to whichever party could carry the October election, while the result would also show the drift of public sentiment, and forecast the result of the Presidential campaign.

To the superficial observer, the state of affairs was singularly favorable to the Democratic party. It had carried the State for two successive years, and, for the first time since the war, the official machinery of the State was in its hands. All the State officers, from Governor down, save three, are Democrats. All the appointees in the State benevolent and penal institutions are Democrats. The liquor question was considered to have permanently alienated the German vote from the Republican party. The record of Gen. ROBINSON, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, as a "Crusader," was used against him with the liquor element. The same use was made of Judge JOHNSON'S decision affirming the constitutionality of the SCOTT law. The same arguments that were potent in securing the Democratic victories of the two previous years were looked upon to secure the third and most important victory of all.

Quick to avail themselves of these supposed advantages, the National Democratic managers concentrated all their energies upon this one State. The best oratorical talent of the party was sent to Ohio. HENDRICKS, the Vice Presidential candidate, stumped the State from border to border. When Mr. BLAINE made his Ohio tour, a crowd of paid agents of Democracy followed him, distributing copies of the MULLIGAN letters. The Democratic papers teemed with assaults upon BLAINE'S official character. CARL SCHURZ stumped the State at $150 a speech, making bitter attacks upon him. Every effort of ingenuity was exhausted to fix upon him responsibility for the sufferings of the striking miners in the Hocking Valley region. Engravings of his home in Augusta "before he went to Congress," and of his Washington house, were circulated everywhere in the endeavor to prove his dishonesty. The Indianapolis *Sentinel's* miserable libel concerning his marriage was given the utmost prominence. A flood of Democratic falsehoods concerning BLAINE was poured out upon the State. The Protection policy of the Republican party was assailed, and Free Trade documents distributed among the people, literally by the ton. No device that could have the least effect upon the canvass but was resorted to by the Democratic leaders.

And what said the freemen of Ohio? A Republican majority, complete and overwhelming, was their answer to the Democratic arraignment of the Republican party, its policy and its candidates, and that answer is conclusive.

The triumph in Ohio means more than a mere State victory. It insures the election of BLAINE and LOGAN. The Presidential campaign has been fought and won by the Republicans on Ohio soil. Here the Democracy threw down the gage of National conflict, and loudly declared that "as Ohio goes, so goes the Union;" and to make that boast good, Democratic repeaters were imported by thousands; money was poured out like water to corrupt voters; frauds hitherto unheard of were attempted; and what is the result? Dire and overwhelming defeat; a change in one year of twenty-five thousand votes. With the sure knowledge that defeat in this campaign means party dissolution, the Democracy, battered and bruised by the defeats of a quarter of a century, gathered itself for one last despairing effort at mastery on the soil of the proud Buckeye State. Every expedient that the scheming brains of the party managers could suggest was tried, and the result is its political damnation.

CLEVELAND is as surely defeated as if the votes of the Union had already been counted in November.

LOOK OUT FOR THE FRAUD—TO THOSE SOLICITED TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BLADE.

A scoundrel is operating in Kansas, taking subscriptions for the BLADE, who ought to be in the penitentiary. He works a Town till it is exhausted and decamps, pocketing, of course his collections. We have heard of him in Salina, Abilene, Sterling, and various other points in that State.

Please Remember:—Never pay money for subscriptions to any paper except to people whom you know. *We have no traveling agents*, never had, and never shall. *Never pay your money to a stranger, no matter what representations he makes.*

☞ Pay no money for the BLADE to any one whom you do not know. You can get the paper by simply enclosing the subscription price to the Publisher. This fraud is making good wages in this nefarious way.

☞ Remember, no traveling man has authority from us to take subscriptions for the BLADE.

☞ We will pay handsomely for the arrest and conviction of this scoundrel.

REVAMPING AN OLD LIE.

The old story that BLAINE has an interest in the mines of the Hocking Valley is again and again brought up by the Democratic press. No sooner is it shown to be false in one form than it springs up in another. The latest shape of it is that BLAINE invested $25,000 in the "Hope Furnace Tract Association," an organization formed to purchase and develop coal and iron lands in Athens and Vinton Counties, near Hope Furnace. This Association was afterward merged into the "Standard Coal and Iron Company of Ohio," on the basis of $50,000 of consolidated stock for $25,000 of Hope Furnace. Accordingly $50,000 of the new stock was in May, 1882, handed over to STEPHEN B. ELKINS, who receipted for the bonds "on account of JAMES G. BLAINE." Mr. BROOKS, who gives this story to the public, was the trustee with respect to the title of the lands. This transaction is held to be a proof that Mr. BLAINE deliberately lied when he wrote to Mr. H. S. BUNDY last July:

> I am not, and never have been, the owner of any coal lands or iron lands, or lands of any character whatever, in the Hocking Valley or in any part of Ohio.

Let us state, in a paragraphic parenthesis, that this whole effort is aimed to connect BLAINE with the present troubles in the Hocking Valley. It is a failure. There is no law rendering it an offense, nor is there anything in the moral code of civilization which renders a man unfit for the Presidency, if he is found to have bought land in the Hocking Valley; and if there were, Mr. BLAINE certainly never held any. And, further, Hope Furnace and the wide tract of undeveloped mineral land surrounding it is not in the area where the present Hocking Valley troubles occurred, nor is there the slightest trouble there—for the simple reason that the mines are unopened.

W. D. LEE is an Ohio gentleman who has for several years been engaged in schemes for developing mineral lands in Southern Ohio. He steps to the front with a letter justifying Mr. BLAINE and corroborating the latter's statement to Mr. BUNDY. Mr. LEE says:

> In 1880 I solicited Mr. Blaine, through the Hon. Thomas Ewing, my attorney, to subscribe for one share of what was styled the "Hope Furnace Tract Association," which he did, and for which he was to pay $25,000. This subscription was made and paid upon the condition that if at the end of two years Mr. Blaine should decide not to take the one share, then, upon notice to that effect, I agreed to refund the amount paid with 6 per cent. interest, and the transaction should be regarded as a loan.
>
> At the end of two years Mr. Blaine notified me he preferred not to take the share, and demanded repayment of the money, which I promised to make and give him security.
>
> The $50,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Standard Coal & Iron Company delivered to Mr. Elkins by Mr. Brooks and receipted for by him on the 25th of May, 1882, as set forth in the statement of Brooks, were duly acted by Mr. Brooks and myself as collateral security to secure the payment of the amount advanced or loaned to me by Mr. Blaine and for no other purpose, and are so held to day.

Now, as to the "Standard Coal and Iron Company of Ohio." The writer happens to be cognizant of the facts connected with the organization of this company. Mr. LEE is a man after TOM. EWING'S pattern as a speculator. He elaborated a magnificent scheme, that would require an enormous capital to put through. It was nothing more nor less than to buy up the unimproved mineral lands in that section of the State—a large area—and then to combine with the owners of the mines and furnaces already in operation, and control the entire Hocking Valley region. It was too huge to carry into execution. The company was incorporated, but enough capital was not subscribed to enable it to do anything. Like the "Hope Furnace Tract Association," it *never owned an acre* of mineral land (or any other land) in Ohio. It collapsed, and is now numbered among the things that were.

Mr. BLAINE'S letter to Mr. BUNDY was strictly true. Neither the "Hope Furnace nor the "Standard" companies ever owned any land; and of course Mr. BLAINE, as one of the projectors, never did so.

What will be the next lie of the series?

THE Democrats in Michigan are running a Free Trade campaign, and the same political fables that were current during the Ohio battle are being used in that State. One of these is to the effect that the plows of the Oliver Chilled Plow Company, South Bend, Ind., are sold in England at $6 each, or about half their cost to an American farmer, and that the tariff makes the difference. The fact is that these plows sell in England at £4 each, or nearly $20—which puts an entirely different phase on the matter.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

Are requested to renew their subscriptions before the expiration of their time. It saves us a vast amount of trouble and expense and makes the subscriber sure of receiving his paper without a break.

PHIL. THOMPSON, the noted Democratic Congressman from Kentucky, when asked his opinion of the result in Ohio, replied: "To my mind it proves that the people don't believe the Mulligan letter business, and that the Democratic party had better drop it."

THE supporters of BUTLER are claiming that there are thousands of voters in Ohio who voted for Democratic State officers last week who will vote for bold BEN. in November instead of the "moral leper."

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS

Who received sometime during the month a postal card from us will oblige by sending in their renewals as soon as possible. Likewise we ask them to observe the remark therein concerning the securing of another subscriber. We are receiving thousands of subscribers daily, but we want the number increased. We want to retain every one of the 85,000 campaign subscribers now on our books. The BLADE will be, this year, the best family newspaper in the world, and as it is the largest and cheapest, no family can afford to be without it.

☞ Renew before the expiration of your time and be sure of the paper without a break.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

One of the results shown by the Ohio election is, the true value of Democratic boasting. The party managers, from Maine to California, seem to have adopted a policy of claiming everything with a shout and hurrah, in the hope that their boastful mouthings will have a tendency to confuse and discourage Republican voters, as well as enthuse their own column.

They claimed Ohio confidently and exultingly. They pointed out that the State had gone Democratic for two successive years — a thing unprecedented in the political annals of the State; that the same causes which led to their success in the two previous campaigns were operative the present year; that success was fore-ordained in the State contest; and, so earnest were they in this claim, that they actually talked themselves into believing it. The National Committee brought all its artillery to bear upon Ohio, and, practically, the October election was made the key to the November contest.

All their efforts were in vain. The State responded nobly to the Republican bugle-call, and gave its emphatic verdict, not only on the local contest, but on the Presidential campaign. The full force of the Democratic onslaught was measured, and its legions fell back, bewildered and defeated. Ohio will give BLAINE and LOGAN 30,000 majority in November. The cogency of the Democratic arguments—of personal vilification, of lies, of malignant scandal—in the final battle, can be accurately measured by their influence in Ohio. Let us look over the field, and determine, in the light of the Ohio campaign, what the result in November will be.

There are 401 electoral votes in the Union. It requires a majority to elect. The party which can muster 201 votes in the electoral "college" (to use the convenient, but misleading term by which the collective electors are commonly designated), will control the National administration for the next four years.

Ohio is Republican. The Pacific States, which so enthusiastically demanded the nomination of Mr. BLAINE, will give him their solid electoral vote. Massachusetts, which gave 50,000 majority for GARFIELD, will support to his most trusted friend and adviser, on whose shoulders the mantle of the dead leader has fallen, in spite of the mouthings of the "Independent" bolters. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin are certainly Republican. Ohio has shown us how much to discount the wild claims of the Democracy. So we may put down as absolutely certain for the Republicans the following States:

California	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	4
Illinois	22	Ohio	23
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	30
Kansas	9	Rhode Island	4
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	14	Wisconsin	11
Michigan	13		
Minnesota	7	Total	197
Nebrassa	5		

Then comes the Democratic column in which we have placed the Solid South—not because a majority of the voters are Democratic, but because the Republican majority in at least five of those States will be voiceless. The shot-gun in Virginia and Mississippi, the infamous election laws of South Carolina and Alabama, the villainous registration machinery of Florida, with bulldozing of colored voters everywhere, will probably keep them Democratic. Then we have:

Alabama	10	Missouri	16
Arkansas	7	North Carolina	11
Delaware	3	South Carolina	9
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	22	Texas	13
Kentucky	13	West Virginia	6
Louisiana	8	Virginia	12
Maryland	8		
Mississippi	9	Total	153

The Republicans thus need but 4 electoral votes; the Democrats 48. These are to be obtained from the following list of doubtful States:

Connecticut	6	New York	36
New Jersey	9	Total	51

Connecticut gave her electoral vote in 1880 to GARFIELD. She is a manufacturing State, and the Free Trade tendencies of the Democracy will array her workingmen on the side of Republicanism and Protection. Her six votes will elect BLAINE. New Jersey stands in the same position, and the Republicans of that State are very confident. And New York, which is claimed by both parties with confidence, is absolutely essential to Democratic success, but not to Republican triumph. There is hardly one chance in a hundred of CLEVELAND'S election.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

This valuable book is now having an enormous sale. Every family should have a copy. See advertisement of Locke Publishing Company on last page.

THE fishermen on the coast of Labrador are threatened with famine. There are 4,000 people there dependent upon the fisheries, and as the presence of ice upon the coast until so late in the season destroyed the fishing prospects entirely, they are now threatened with a long, cold Winter, without provisions or the means of obtaining any. Application has been made to the Government at Ottawa for assistance.

FOR your Winter's reading you will, as a matter of course, include the BLADE. Send in your subscription as soon as possible.

THE young men who will this year cast their first Presidential ballot—the babies of the war vintage of 1863—will not be apt to vote for HENDRICKS, who from the rear counseled surrender to the rebels whom their fathers were fighting at the front.

THE Democracy have within a week wakened to an intense appreciation of two points in morals—that betting proves nothing, and that it contrary to law. By the close of the second week in November, they will have advanced far enough to realize that libertinism is contrary to the Seventh Commandment.

CLEVELAND'S MORALITY.

Buffalo has an "Association of Ministers," composed of the pastors of the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches of the City. This Association has been investigating the charges of immorality against GROVER CLEVELAND. The result of their labors have been embraced in a circular letter, dated October 9, which is as follows:

"We are in receipt of a large number of letters from all parts of the country making inquiries concerning the moral character of one of the nominees for the Presidential office, and also in many cases asking whether it is true, as was quite widely published, that during his candidacy for the Governorship of this State he was generally indorsed by the ministers of this City. It is true that during his candidacy for the Governorship Mr. Cleveland did receive largely of the confidence of clergymen acting in their individual capacity. In ignorance of the facts concerning his private life, and believing that he gave promise of a pure and wise administration, many of them gave him their cordial support, but while thus referring to the truth of the past it is but fair and right for us to add that since that time evidence has been laid before us which, and as we believe unanimously, impeaches not only the past but also more recent morality of Cleveland, as respects both temperance and morality. We willingly excuse ourselves from the unpleasant task of entering into details which, however, are in our possession, and not as mere vague rumor, but in the form of positive and circumstantial statements by witnesses cognizant of that to which they testify."

The Rev. Dr. VAN BOKKELEN, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, sent a similar letter to Bishop HUNTINGTON. A friend of the rector says: "Rev. Dr. VAN BOKKELEN is interested in the matter, but desires to keep out of the papers. He is silent." Several other clergymen were also unwilling to have their names used, but claim to be supported by a majority of their parishioners. The ministers who have been brave enough to do their duty to the country in the full knowledge that a storm of Democratic detraction will burst over their heads, are reported to be the following:

Rev. John Gordon, pastor of the Washington Street Baptist Church; Rev. H. W. Crable, United Presbyterian Church; Rev. L. Van Bokkelen, D. D., Trinity Episcopal Church; Rev. H. B. Buckham, Principal of the State Normal School; Rev. E. E. Chivers, Prospect Avenue Baptist Church; Rev. R. E. Burton, pastor Delaware Avenue Baptist Church; Rev. G. H. Dunning, pastor Breckenridge Street Presbyterian Church; Rev. P. G. Cook, pastor Wells Street Chapel; Rev. F. S. Fitch, First Congregational Church; Rev. R. S. Green, D. D., pastor of the Lafayette Street Presbyterian Church; Rev. F. W. Brauns, Rev. A. Bigelow, Rev. Robert Dick, Rev. Wilson T. Hogg, Free Methodist Church; Rev. W. S. Hubbell, North Presbyterian Church; Rev. J. C. Jones, Asbury Methodist Church; Rev. Robert M. Stratton, of Grace Methodist Church; Rev. J. H. Langville, pastor of the Emanuel Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. S. S. Mitchell, First Presbyterian Church; Rev. G. W. Peck, Riverside M. E. Church; Rev. S. A. Morse, Eagle Street M. E. Church; Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Westminster Presbyterian Church; Rev. W. S. Studley, pastor of the Delaware Avenue Methodist Church; Rev. Henry Ward, pastor of the East Side Presbyterian Church; Rev. George Whitman, pastor of the Cedar Street Baptist Church; Rev. O. W. Winchester, pastor of the Plymouth Avenue M. E. Church; Rev. A. N. Fisher, presiding elder of the M. E. Church; Rev. G. R. Burnside, Dearborn Street Baptist Church; Rev. A. P. Ripley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*.

THOSE NOT SUBSCRIBERS

Who receive this number are requested to give the BLADE a careful examination, and see if any there is published, anywhere, a better paper. If you want to try it for a short time remit 30 cents and you will receive it three months, with a splendid portrait of BLAINE, the next President. The portrait alone retails for 25 cents.

BOURBON SOUTHRONS.

A Bourbon is always a Bourbon. He never forgets his foolishness, and never learns any advanced political doctrine. There are in the South thousands upon thousands of honest, upright men, who are Democrats, who wish to do what is best for their section and for the Nation, but who train with the Democracy because of the social ostracism, the business injury, the personal persecution they would have to endure at the hands of the Bourbons did they come out with the party of progress. The Bourbons lead the Democracy, and their ideas have not advanced one hair's-breadth beyond the Confederate regime. Their utterances are proof positive of this. Here is a choice sample of Bourbonism from the Houston *Journal*, the official newspaper at the Texas capital:

> It was the Republicans who began the war of hate, who carried it on with unrelenting fiendishness, and who, when the bloody scenes were over, strove by every inhuman art to perpetuate the hatred and make the strife eternal. *It was the Republicans who stole our slaves and never paid one cent for the high-handed robbery.* It was the Republicans who placed the franchise in the hands of the negro race before they could read or write. It is the Republicans who are still endeavoring to reduce the Southern people to a level of civilization low enough to accommodate a race that is still struggling with the superstition of recent barbarism.

Reasoning from these Confederate premises, this Bourbon howls, "Down with the false sentiment that keeps us silent and gentle-spoken in reference to this crime against our mother! The Southerner who goes back on his people and consorts with the campers who have succeeded the spoilers is a turncoat, a venal Judas, or a Jeremy Diddler."

And Senator LAMAR, in a recent speech at Holly Springs, Miss., says:

> We have met to exchange sentiments as to what may be the best course for the people of Mississippi to take in the pending National and Congressional elections. Not only a Nation's interests and a Nation's honor are at stake, but the most priceless interests of the white people of this district are at stake. Since 1859, when I was first called into public life, I have made more speeches in Marshall County than in any other County in Mississippi. It is one of the inconveniences of consistency of conviction that I cannot entertain you with a new program of principles. The great question before the people of this district is very much the same as it has been for the last 10 years. It is the one topic you know so well you have become familiar with it. It can all be summed up in one sentence. My convictions, my sentiments, which I have so often stated to the people of this district, can be put in this one short sentence: *We, the WHITE people of Mississippi, ought to stand together to the end.*

Is reconstruction an accomplished fact, when Southern leaders talk such rubbish? Are the war issues settled, when Bourbon mugwumps talk treason? Do not such utterances explain why the shot-gun and bull-whip methods of making majorities flourish in the Sunny South?

ONLY THIRTY CENTS

for the WEEKLY BLADE three months, and an elegant portrait of BLAINE. The BLADE'S portrait of BLAINE is the best in the field. Sample portrait, 25 cents.

THE average annual production of canned fruits in this country is now estimated to be over 500,000,000 of tins, or about 10 for every inhabitant of the country. And the amount used is increasing constantly.

THE condition of affairs in Russia is shown by the fact that the Chief of Police has found it best to remove all the portraits of the Czar from public places because so much disrespect was shown them.

NASBY.

What the Ohio Elections Did at the Corners — Mr. Nasby's New Departure.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
October 19, 1884.

We hev receeved the nooze uv the Ohio election at the Corners, and various results, none uv em pleasant, hez resultid therefrom.

I heerd the nooze fust, ez I sposed, tho ez bad nooze travels fast it wuz at Bascom's afore I got down in the mornin, and I am a tolerably erly bird there myself. I am alluz there erly, ez every day ther is travelin men wich go over to Bascom's to git ther mornin drink, and it is well to be around on the chance uv invitashens.

Deprest ez I wuz, I determined not to let any uv em know that I felt it. I assoomed a serene look uv cam satisfaction and sailed in with a smile onto my face. I found the Deekin, Issaker Gavitt, Kernel M'Pelter, and all uv em sitting there in a state uv eggstreme discomfitoor. Bascom wuz, not putting it too mildly, furious.

"Ez yoosual," sed I, sidlin up to the bar.

"Not quite ez yoosual," replied Bascom. "I hev inoggeratid a new system this mornin—we depart from the yoosual custom by requirin any sich man ez yoo are to lay down five cents onto the counter afore I place the bottle in his too willin grasp. From this time out it is cash jist afore the delivery uv the goods."

"Why this suddin, inconvenient change?" I asked.

"Hev yoo heerd from Ohio?" wuz his chillin response.

"Heerd from Ohio!" sed I, valin my agony with a smile, "uv course I hev heerd the glorious nooze. We hev got em!"

"Glorious nooze!" he respondid with a sneer, "Maine puked us and Ohio hez phisiked us. A majority uv 12,000 agin us. Wat kind uv a git is that?"

"G. W.," wuz my cam response, for by this time I hed got controle uv myself, "yoo don't understand politikle tactics. The only trouble we hev in Ohio is, the Republikin majority wuz not large enuff. However, we shell pull throo with wat we hev, tho we shood hev let em carried it by 25,000."

"I spose of the Republikin majority hed bin 50,000 we wood hev a dgd shoor thing onto 'em?"

"Certinly. The trooth is, our people is letharjik, and soopine, and wat we need is a defeet to awaken 'em. Our trubble is over-confidence, and we wantid a backset to awaken the slumbrin lion. We played the same tactiks in Maine and in all the early States. Wat we want is to save our strength for the fiuel fite in November, when we shell show 'em wat Dimocrisy reely is. In vew uv the tremenjus success uv our tactiks in Ohio, Bascom, please set out that bottle."

Bascom declined to do it; in fact, he sed that I hed bin the coz uv the rooin uv the Corners. On the strength uv my profesies that we shood carry Ohio by a majority uv 20,000 he hed bet his good money, and hed lost it. "And now yoo cum in and say that that wuz percisly wat the Dimocrisy intendid to do. Git out!"

That ended the matter. I borrered five cents and hoomiliatinly paid.

I must confess that things don't work in Ohio ez I cood hev wished. Somehow things don't work for us. We countid on the independent Republikin movement, but that hez petered out to merely George Wilyum Curtis, the Noo York *Times* and Carl Shurts at $250 a speech. Nobody seems to hev pade the shitest attenshun to em. We hev showd up Blaine ez a feerful bad man, but ez the people feendishly persist in votin for him, wat must ther estimashun of Cleveland be? 'Ef they do beleeve in the soopreme onfitnis uv the Republikin party, wat must be ther estimit uv us?

These be conundrums wich I can't anser.

But one hope remanes and that I hev determined onto. Our only hope is in mdoosin the Prohibishnists to support St. John in suffishnt numbers to let Cleveland slide in. The post offis at the Corners depends onto it, and it is the only hope I hev.

I hev resolved onto a bold stroke. I am goin into Ohio to help the Prohibishnists. I hev detailed the plan to Bascom and he sees suthin in it and hez relentid, pervidin me with an outfit and money enuff to get to the scene uv my labers, after wich I must depend onto the tempranse organizashens.

Bascom hez given me two white shirts, four collars, two pares uv cuffs, and a soot uv black cloze, so that I kin appeer suthin like a temprance Republikin. He hez also lent me a pare uv boots uv hizzen wich are actoally mates, for it wood never do to make speeches for St. John in one shoe and one boot, espeshly if the toes projectid thro em.

Then I hev shaved my entire face and kalsomined my nose to a degree that wood deseeve the elect. I hev metamorphosed myself so that, of not inspected too closely, I mite pas for a sooperintendent uv a Sunday-skool—a Alabama hard-shell Baptis Sunday-skool, anyhow. I am tryin to appeer like a Republikin, from the border States, at least, and with the cleen shirts my disgise is perfeck.

I shel go into Ohio and make speeches for St. John. I shel insist that this is the time for Prohibishnists to stand firm and be troo to ther prinsiples. I shel show em that the Republikin party ez a nashnel organizashen hez not taken the eggstreme ground on this grate question, and shood therefore be driven from power. But

THE ST. JOHN CAMPAIGN.

There are prohibitionists and Prohibitionists. Ohio, in 1883, had 323,189 prohibitionists and only 8,362 Prohibitionists. That is to say, there were 323,189 Ohio voters who favored the Second Amendment to the State Constitution—a prohibitory amendment; while the Prohibitionist State ticket received but 8,362 votes. The vast majority of the temperance voters of the State, it will thus be seen, are in the ranks of the Democratic and Republican parties. The voters who make the question a dividing political line are insignificant in numbers when compared with the temperance vote of the State.

What is true of Ohio is true of many other States in the Union. Mississippi, Georgia, and other Southern States, that are ruled by the Democratic Bourbons with a rod of iron, yet have severe restraining laws in force, passed by the temperance element in the Democratic ranks. Their Prohibition vote is insignificant. Mississippi's liquor laws provide for local option by Counties, and in between one-third and one-half of the Counties of that State prohibition is enforced, under the statutes.

The National Prohibition ticket will get an extremely small support from these Southern States, however. And the feeling of the great mass of temperance people of the North is opposed to making a National campaign upon the issue. That our readers may understand the drift of opinion among the leaders of the prohibition movement in the Nation, we give extracts from letters that have been written, and addresses that have been made, by persons whose prominence in the temperance agitation is everywhere recognized. MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE writes:

Either James G. Blaine or Gov. Cleveland will be elected to the Presidency. There is no chance for Gov. St. John, immaculate as he is in all respects. Were an habitual drunkard nominated for the Presidency, women would work to prevent his election by all fair and honest means. The elevation to the chief Magistracy of an unfit man would be an equal calamity. Shall not all women exert their influence to hinder so unfortunate a consummation? And the surest way to do this is to "stand by the Republican party." Its candidates for President and Vice President are able men, whose long years of public service have entitled them to the recognition they have received. They are neither drunkards nor libertines, and their positions with women are so safe that they will be accompanied to the National Capital by wives and women friends of rare intelligence, high culture and unquestioned moral worth.

Mr. J. B. GRINNELL, of Iowa, was asked if he would head the ST. JOHN electoral ticket in that State, and next year be the candidate for Governor. He replied:

There are no absolute rules of military warfare in capturing a fortress, more than in moral conquests, but there is one that commends itself, even to the minor tactician. Never heel the council of your enemies. The party that places free whisky in its platform just as honestly tells us, vote for St. John, and though you shoot in the air you shall be as gods among mortals. No, sir! Two years ago at a non-partisan election the voters gave an opinion, formulated into a law now on trial. This year under both Blaine and Butler it is the protection of labor and American industries vs. a British policy and lower wages, with Cleveland as a leader.

Mr. M. M. GILCHRIST, another Iowa Prohibitionist, whose name was placed upon the St. John electoral ticket, writes:

My name was placed on the ticket without consulting me, but it cannot remain there with my consent. I am a temperance man, and a Prohibitionist, and I cannot consent to aid in any movement that I believe will injure the cause so closely connected with the safety and purity of the home, and the prosperity of the State. While I am as ardently in favor of National temperance and Prohibition as any who are now working so zealously for the St. John movement, yet I differ from them in judgment as to the right way to advise the interests of the cause.

Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, D.D., of New York, who is known as one of the most forcible and consistent of temperance advocates, puts the case thus:

To vote for a third party is virtually to throw the temperance vote for Cleveland and the Democratic party—the party of free rum—which has the liquor dealers almost solidly in its ranks. One article in my political creed is to find out what the liquor men want you to do, and don't do it. Now that we want one to vote for Cleveland, and if not for him then for St. John. I shall do neither. I am informed on good authority that a liquor dealer of this city, a few days ago, gave $500 to help forward the St. John campaign. On general principles I always mean to oppose whatever the liquor interests favor.

Rev. GEO. H. GOULD, D. D., of Worcester, Mass., in a recent letter, after characterizing the Democratic party in plain language, continues:

And over the broad land to-day, with hardly a danger of using a misnomer, we may call it "the rum party."

In nine-tenths of our Cities the right arm of its power is rum!

In nine-tenths of our Cities it carries its every election day by hoisting the floodgates of free rum!

Nineteenth-twentieths of all the rumsellers in the land now regularly and loyally vote with the Democratic party. I proceed with the arraignment no further. Now when one or the other of these two parties, early as the sun shall rise on the day of the election will place its candidate in the Presidential chair for the next four years, can any thoughtful and patriotic citizen hesitate as to which party he directly or indirectly will give his vote?

REV. O. H. WARREN, D. D., editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, writes:

A National Prohibition party, under present conditions, is an absurdity, the result of the ill-goral reasoning of men whose good intentions and high character have not saved them from a serious mistake. * * I am astonished at the exhibition of frail human nature which I see in the persistent vituperation with which Mr. Blaine is followed, and that so many good men have joined in it. I cannot think that Christian men are filled with malice; and if not, then it is evident that there should be salvation for the head as well as the heart.

At a meeting of the Methodist Ministers' Association, held in Troy, N. Y., a few days since, Rev. Dr. CHESNEY closed a very earnest and able speech on the issues of the day by saying:

I am a Prohibitionist, but I am also a practical Prohibitionist. Two years ago I voted for a Prohibition Governor, but I think making the question a national issue is a mistake that the American people cannot afford to make. The St. John men cannot hope to elect their candidate, therefore the practical question is: Shall we support an honest, upright candidate, who is pledged to carry on the good work of the Republican party, or, by voting for St. John, assist in electing a man whose party is antagonistic to the advancement of this country, and whose private life is such that I am ashamed for his sins? The position of the Prohibitionists reminds me very much of a semi-humorous poem by J. Russell Lowell, about a lot of tadpoles in a frog pond. They wanted to become frogs at once, but could not devise a way to bring it about. Finally a boy visited the frog pond one day and dropped his jack-knife. The tadpoles secured it and appointed a committee to cut off all their tails. The next day the frog pond was full of dead tadpoles.

In the light of such utterances, by men of such worth and standing in the Nation, is it not well for the supporters of Mr. ST. JOHN'S pretensions in the Presidential canvass, to seriously consider whether it is worth their while, in view of the National interests involved, to cast a half-vote each for GROVER CLEVELAND and the Democracy?

THE attention of the late Free Trade Democrats in Ohio, and of the voters of the Union in general, is directed to the fact that a Wisconsin wool-buyer is making contracts for wool at 30 cents per pound if BLAINE is elected, and 25 cents per pound if CLEVELAND is elected.

A STRONG APPEAL.

A body of prominent citizens, who are, to use their own words, "steadfast temperance men and Prohibitionists," have addressed an appeal to the Prohibitionists of the country, especially to those of Republican antecedents, giving 14 powerful reasons why they should not throw away their votes upon ST. JOHN, and asking that gentleman to withdraw from the canvass. Mr. ST. JOHN has already answered that he will not withdraw. This was to be expected. But the appeal which these gentlemen make will have a powerful effect upon all thoughtful Prohibitionists, especially as they are men of National reputation. They are: Rev. Dr. T. D. WOOLSEY, New Haven, ex President of Yale College; T. TALBOT, North Bellerica, Mass.; Judge NOAH DAVIS, New York City; GRANT GOODRICH and JOHN V. FARWELL, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. R. M. HATFIELD, ORTINGTON LUNT and WM. DEERING, Evanston, Ill., and ex-Gov. JOHN EVANS, of Colorado. The document is rather long, but is of so much interest that we herewith give it to our readers:

First—Because it is the general sentiment of Prohibitionists that the cause will hereafter, as heretofore, be more successful when the question of Prohibition is submitted to a vote of the people separate from other issues and distinct from party politics.

Second—Because Prohibition cannot successfully make a National political issue until a policy to be pursued has been clearly defined and approved by the great body of the friends of the cause in the United States.

Third—Because the present Prohibition ticket was put in the field without such approval. The convention that inaugurated the movement and nominated the ticket, did not represent the great body of Prohibitionists throughout the country and a large part of the convention opposed placing a ticket in the field. Temperance people in States in which prohibition has been successful, as Maine, Iowa, and Kansas, generally oppose it.

Fourth—Because the present movement is confusing—no plan of operations being properly defined. According to its platform, a vote for St. John is as much a vote for Woman Suffrage—for Chinese immigration to this country—for taking the appointing power away from the President—as it is its unjust imputations against both Blaine and Logan—as it is for Temperance and Prohibition.

Fifth—Because the platform is not the expression of the Convention, but of a Committee appointed to revise and publish it. The platform adopted by the Convention contained a fiat money greenback plank, which the Committee eliminated. Gov. St. John, in his acceptance, heartily indorses the platform, but fails to say whether it is the one adopted by the Committee or the Convention.

Before presenting this crude document in the name of the Prohibitionists of the country to the suffrages of the American people, the questions to be voted on should have been more carefully considered and authoritatively adopted. Especially before requiring them, as this platform does, to ignore all other questions of public interest represented by the Republican and Democratic parties, and to "immediately withdraw from all connection with these parties."

Sixth—Because it is unfair to patriotic citizens to bring the question of Prohibition before the people in such shape as not only to require its friends to vote for what many of them do not approve; but to sacrifice their votes on all other questions, however vitally important to the welfare of the country, when there is not the slightest prospect of success.

It is true that the Republican party declined to make Prohibition an issue in its platform.

For it to have done so would have been political suicide. It would have driven out of the party all of its members, excepting the Prohibitionists. It would therefore have been the abandonment of the field to the Democratic party. It would have been to turn over the protection of their rights and the education and elevation of the freedmen, the preservation and maintenance of all of the wise and beneficent measures and the great achievements of the Republican party to the care, enfo cement, and preservation of the party that has always been bitterly opposed to them.

It is also true that its candidates are not at liberty to make new issues for the party by letters, speeches, or acts; for either to do so would be unwarranted assumption. Some Prohibitionists have censured Mr. Blaine for not voting on the amendment to the Constitution in Maine. And it is a little reflection will satisfy every fair-minded person that it would have been an assumption of party authority, immediately after the National Convention had declined to make the question an issue.

For Mr. Blaine to have voted against the amendment would have been unjust to the Prohibitionists, and to have voted for it unjust to those who are opposed—both having joined in adopting the platform and nominating him to stand upon it.

Seventh—Because votes by Republicans for St. John are thrown away from the party that favors majority rule—a free ballot and a fair count—a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and which permits a vote on the question of prohibition under all proper circumstances; thrown away in favor of the party that is opposed to all prohibitory legislation, whether the people are in favor of it or not.

Eighth—Because Republican votes for the Prohibition ticket are threefold worse than thrown away, *i. e.*, they weaken the party of fair play; they strengthen the party of uncompromising hostility; and they indorse an unwise and ill digested movement that will greatly embarrass, retard and weaken the cause of prohibition.

Ninth—Because there not being the slightest prospect of the election of the *so-called* Prohibition ticket, the only result of Republicans voting for it in large numbers, will be to put the Democratic party in control of the General Government.

Tenth—Because if this is the object, as some leaders in the movement avow it to be, it will be more honorable and straightforward to vote for Cleveland and Hendricks direct than for St. John, as this would avoid the odium of practicing a deception upon the friends of temperance in order to do a thing of such doubtful propriety as to put Gov. Cleveland into the White House.

Eleventh—Because we do not believe any true Republican can honestly throw away his vote or aid directly or indirectly in electing the Democratic ticket. If Republicans have allowed abuses, Democrats have always been worse. It is unreasonable to favor a change from bad to worse simply for a change. It would be tempting a great calamity. The success of the Democratic party at this time would throw a dark cloud of doubt and uncertainty and a gloom of impending danger over the business interests of the country that would last for years.

No one can tell what policy it would pursue, what of the Republican legislation of the last 25 years it would repeal, or what new measures it would adopt.

The danger and probabilities are that its acts would be in accord with its former course, doctrines and traditions, for it professes to adhere to all of its "time-honored principles." It is only safe to judge of the by its former acts and by the known and oft-repeated sentiments of a majority of those composing and of course controlling the party. They are largely in sympathy with the made and sympathized with the war for the overthrow of the Government. A caucus of its members of Congress would be controlled by these men. And thus they would take charge of the Government they so recently attempted to destroy.

Would the pensions of the disabled Union soldiers and the provision made for their care and preferments and for their widows and orphans be safe in such keeping?

The party opposed the creation of the National debt. Would the National credit be safe if intrusted to its care? It opposed the establishment of our National banking system. Would it not alter, cripple, or overthrow it?

It has always opposed a protective tariff. Would it not leave our manufacturing, productive, and labor interests without proper offering care by its "revenue reforms?"

It opposed emancipation, enfranchisement, equality before the law, and civil rights for the negro. Would it be likely to maintain and enforce the laws securing them? Or would it be a safe guardian and friend to promote the education and elevation of the negros, which are so important to their welfare and to the safety and prosperity of the institutions of the country?

It opposed the amendments to the Constitution and the Reconstruction acts, and has threatened in its platform their repeal. If put in power can any one tell what course it would pursue on these questions?

Is any Republican so strong a Prohibitionist as to be willing to jeopardize all these great interests for the purpose of throwing away his vote on Gov. St. John?

Twelfth—Because it is wrong to elect a party to power that ignores its principles and evades discussing the policy it intends to pursue, and attempts to get into power by personal detraction of its opponents. Do you propose to thus aid in indorsing the license of the press and the prostitution of the artists' pencils and orators' platforms to the purpose of robbing men of their good name, that iterates and reiterates its personal detraction, misrepresentations and slanders as now resorted to by the Democratic party through its old and new leaders, or do you favor "clean politics?"

Thirteenth—Both the nominees for President and Vice President by the Republican party are both competent and worthy. Both are high-minded and honorable Christian gentlemen, members in good standing—one in the Congregational, the other in the Methodist Episcopal Church—against whom the poisoned darts of malice have been hurled by their political enemies in vain. Both of whom have been in the clear light of the public gaze before the country for 20 years. They have occupied the highest places in the councils of the Nation. They have been honored leaders of their party for all that long period, enjoying its implicit trust and unshaken confidence in their wisdom, integrity, and faithfulness to public duty.

Fourteenth—Because the nominee of the Democratic party for President is neither competent nor worthy to fill the highest and most responsible office in this great Nation.

His gross blunder while dodging the tariff question in his letter accepting the nomination by declaring that the President has nothing to do with legislation—his office being simply executive—proves that he has no proper idea of the duties of the office. The Constitution makes it the duty of the President to recommend to Congress such legislation as he favors, and gives him the absolute power to prevent such as he opposes, unless passed by a two-thirds vote in each branch—the House of Representatives and the Senate.

As to his worthiness to occupy the White House, the whole country knows the grounds of our objections, which are not denied by his most earnest advocates.

As to the candidate for Vice President, he has been too prominently before the country not to be known to be obnoxious to all that has been said against his party.

For these reasons we appeal to every true Republican to stand by and vote the ticket of his party, and not to throw his vote away on either St. John, Butler, or Mrs. Lockwood, for that will only aid the Democrats, who, in the language of Mr. George William Curtis, are "a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils." And, for these reasons, we respectfully request ex-Gov. St. John to withdraw from the canvass.

SEX DISTINCTION IN VIRTUE.

A writer in a Chicago paper calls GROVER CLEVELAND the SARAH BERNHARDT of politics, inasmuch as, being guilty of the same offence, he comes before the American people for a like recognition. The difference between them is that one was an artist, world renowned for her wonderful histrionic genius, while the other is an obscure politician who has been nominated to the first position in the land, and it might almost be said in the world, by the machinations of politicians. The hue and cry raised against the artist by the religious press of the country is well remembered, while the doors of society were iron-barred against her entrance. To allow her to enter the homes would be a desecration of their purity, and in the eyes of very many, it was a sin to witness her impersonations. The curious part of it all is, how changing the sex changes the sin. As this writer says:

With full knowledge of his guilt, the boys of the Nation are to be taught to hurrah for him, the girls to wear Cleveland badges, the religious people to call him "our leader," and all to lionize him throughout the land. No home is to be closed to him. Mothers are to deem it an honor to be introduced to him, and their pure daughters are to feel in less danger in his company than they would in that of Sarah Bernhardt. If President, his home is to be the most fashionable in the land; and he will stand at the head of that society in which the other could not stand at the foot. He will, in brief, be as much exalted as she was degraded, and by the same persons.

All this is true. Yet, in the case of the artist, the private life and moral character were not of one-half the importance as are those of the person who may be President of the United States. No one thought of making her a model for the young. No one dreamed—though she was considered one of the greatest actresses of tragedy in the world—of pointing her out, even by inference, as one whose example was to be followed by fair young girls; and yet because GROVER CLEVELAND has been nominated by one of the great political parties of the country for President, ministers who teach religion, and are, or should be, the upholders of good morals, hold him up as the person to be supported by the young men of the Nation.

The writer further says, and it is a fitting close to this article:

It was not enough to save Bernhardt to respectability that in all other respects except chastity she was good. She was acknowledged to be a faithful artist, as Cleveland is alleged to be a faithful official. Against her public acts no word was uttered. She was the best actress on the French stage. As the representative and interpreter of three arts she was declared faultless. She created the three characters in which she won unmeasured applause. As a player, the public were willing to recognize her, as they are willing to recognize Cleveland as a politician. And yet, notwithstanding the purity of her art and the universal approval which she got in her public career, she was not deemed fit for any position where she should be the recipient of social honors; and she was required to keep on the outside of pure homes.

Are the people then, who took this uncompromising position against Bernhardt, consistent, or even honorable, in demanding for Cleveland the highest consideration that the American people can give to any man, a consideration that would place him not only at the head of the Government but at the head of society? Will the good people decide that bastardy, which can never be forgiven in a woman, can so easily be forgiven in a man? Will they yield to the "disgrace" of recognizing in him for four years what they could not endure in Sarah for one theatrical season? The American people must pass on the relative importance of male and female virtue. Having given their verdict on female virtue, which is nearly unanimous in Bernhardt's case, they are now to decide on manly virtue in Cleveland's case.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The little Mountain State did nobly, notwithstanding the unscrupulous lying in which the Democratic press, especially in the East, is indulging over it. In 1880, the Democratic majority at the State election in October was over 15,000. Now the Democrats only claim 5,000, and the Republican State Committee confidently looks for a considerable reduction on these figures when the official returns from the entire State are in. The Republicans are much encouraged over this showing of comparative strength, and are preparing to contest the November election strongly, in the well grounded hope of being able to carry its electoral vote for BLAINE and LOGAN.

A LETTER to the BLADE says that, in Northern New York, Democrats opposed to liquor legislation are running on the local tickets, with ST. JOHN; that the funds for the Prohibition campaign are furnished by the Democratic managers; that ST. JOHN speaks from Democratic stands, tendered by Committees wh ose Chairmen are liquor sellers, &c. The only difference between the manner in which the Prohibition National campaign is run in that section and elsewhere seems to be that its Democratic management is frankly acknowledged, instead of being concealed—as it is in Ohio, for instance.

IN the county of Essex, England, it is said there are over 80,000 acres of good land which are tenantless, and the reason is that the farmers have been educated above their business, and are gone to the Cities to find work. It is far more probable that they have found that farming under Free Trade laws ceased to be lucrative, and they are seeking something by which they can support themselves and families. It is a pity to have so much good land go to waste for such a reason,

Correspondence.

Not Parallel Cases.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Taking up the papers which advocate the St. John and Daniels ticket, one is confronted a dozen times on every page with attempts to draw a parallel between the position of political Prohibitionists now and political Abolitionists at the time of organizing the Republican party.

From the success of that party, organized, as they claim, on a principle, regardless of the certainty of present defeat and relying on the blessing of Heaven on a righteous cause, these writers predict like results in the case of the present Prohibition movement.

Let us see if the parallel holds, as to the status of parties then and now.

For many years before the organization of the Republican party, the conscience of the Republican party, the conscience of the country had been awake to the evils of slavery. That system had been attacked in Congress, in the papers, and in the literature of the whole country. Several attempts had been made to organize political parties in opposition to it, but they had failed. In every case, their effect had been to draw votes from the Whig to the advantage of the Democratic party, and, as all remember, in one notable instance, to secure the election of Polk, a slavery extensionist, and cause the defeat of Mr. Clay, who had pledged himself to resist the acquisition of another foot of slave territory. In this instance, I will admit that the attitude of St. John men is similar to that of the supporters of Gerrit Smith, the Abolition candidate of 1844, and which, by the defeat of Clay caused the Democratic triumph which resulted in the Mexican war and the acquisition of more territory for the fast-growing slave power.

I have never seen it claimed that the results of this earlier movement were beneficial to the cause of Abolitionism; but to this day it is regarded, even by those who most earnestly rejoice at the abolition of slavery, as an instance in which the blind zeal for the right defeated its own purpose, and retarded a cause it was anxious to advance.

The Republican party was organized as a consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Honest men of both parties, finding that each of the great parties of the day was vieing with the other in concessions to the slave power, determined to organize a third party which should step in the path of slavery extension and say, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." I wish we could boast that the Republican party was organized solely on principle—that it was a movement born and nurtured solely for the rights of man, and from abhorrence of slavery. But, if you will examine the platforms of the party and the messages of its first successful candidate, the great Lincoln, you will see that the party which elected him had not been educated up to declaring for abolition of slavery; nor, till such an act became necessary as a war measure, was it resorted to, and even then it was justified only as a necessity of war. I know that, from the atrocities in Kansas, the assaults on Northern representatives in Congress, and the insolent assertion by slave-owners of their right to hunt their slaves through the Northern States, the anti-slavery sentiment grew very fast in those days; yet the most the Republican party dared proclaim was their purpose to resist the spread of slavery in the territories exposed by the breaking down of the Missouri Compromise line. It was the North asserting its political rights and throwing off its submission to Southern dictation. It was not organized to abolish slavery.

Yet, on every hand, we meet men justifying the blind and reckless third party movement for Prohibition by pointing to what they call a parallel movement which accomplished the abolition of slavery! There is no parallel in the case. If there is any lesson taught by the history of those eventful years, it is, that rash zeal even in a good cause serves often to retard its success.

There is no parallel, either, in the status of the parties then and now. The Republican party has never planted itself in defense of the liquor interest. Never, in act or word, has it taken sides with intemperance. It has not deemed wise to make a political issue in a National contest of a matter which of necessity rests for its enforcement upon State and local laws; but it has, in State legislation, done what it might to suppress or restrict the traffic in rum.

Perhaps it has not always been bold enough, or wise enough to make a successful fight. No party ever existed but was at times timid and time-serving. But show me one single movement, in any Northern State, by the Democratic party, aimed in good faith at suppressing the liquor traffic! In every State where there has been a struggle for the restriction of this traffic, it has been by the Republican party, and against the Democratic party. And I say, that to-day, there is as strong a sentiment in the Republican party in favor of temperance as the Republican party was, of the anti-slavery party in favor of abolishing slavery. As the fight then commenced in Kansas, so has it now. In Iowa, in Illinois and in Ohio it has battled the whisky power, and it will keep on—unless such ill-advised movements as the candidacy of St. John, by weakening its ranks, throws the power out of its hands, in working to that end, wherever it can successfully do so within the several States.

Yet it seems as though the extreme virulence of the new party is directed against the Republicans. Against them its heaviest thunders reverberate, its sharpest lances are hurled. We can only say in reply:

"Put up your weapons, and when next you draw,
Let it not be against your *friends*."

Victoria, Ill. J. W. TEMPLE.

Prohibition in National Politics.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I am a confirmed Prohibitionist and have labored, lectured written and prayed for the success of that question almost continually for a quarter of a century. I do not think the present an auspicious time to engraft our principles upon our National politics. As our cause is for the people, so it must come of the people. We must progress upward not downward. Our great reform must begin in one of the foundations of all reforms—the people—and progress upward. Neither a President nor Congress of our own could give us the relief we seek, nor could these make or force any organic law not relished by the people. Our reforms must begin in our elementary conditions and work upward. The crusade against liquor is getting terrible, people have borne with it until forbearance ceases to be a virtue and under a great popular impulsion we drive our question into National politics and thereby injure our effectiveness.

We must make haste slowly. Great reforms like the one we contemplate cannot come in a day. They are rather the slow, cautious movements of a determined spirit than the hasty, inconsiderate action of a misdirected public opinion. If a Congress was to give us a National law prohibitory in its character and our Legislatures were to follow the same course, this would not give us relief. The people must desire and back up such a law and a heavy vote for St. John will give us no amelioration of our evils. We must prepare ground for seeding a crop before we can look for a harvest. Vigorous preparation is the time for planting. So we prepare our home fallows for the reception and enforcement of Prohibition ere we can reap its benefits. A simple law on the statute books will not arrest the liquor traffic. There must be a determination among the people to sustain the law, or it will be an inert thing. A statute book moneycoubel with prohibitory laws is useless unless there is a present moral power behind the law to sustain and vindicate it. The movement now for St. John is both unfortunate and inopportune, and is not demanded by popular requirements. A grand home effort, in which every sect and every party can affiliate without disturbance to creed or faction, is what we want—an effort that gathers around it our best and noblest moral and religious forces. Our triumph is sure and will come. We are not toiling in vain.

"Round the husbandman's head, as he traces the furrow,
Though the mists of the Winter may mingle with rain;
He may plow it in sadness and sow it in sorrow,
And such as he thinks he shall reap it again;
He may die ere his children shall reap in their gladness,
But the blithe Harvest Home shall remember his claim;
And their jubilee shouts will be mingled with sadness,
As they send forth the praises that honor his name."

Osyka, Miss. T. E. TATE.

New York 50,000 for Blaine.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

It is reported through the press that St. John has said that he would have more votes in Western New York than either Blaine or Cleveland. Allow me to correct such a misstatement. No County in the State has a stronger Prohibition feeling than this (Orleans), and the St. John managers have claimed 1,500 votes for their electoral ticket in this County, which polls about 5,000 votes, and usually gives from 1,000 to 1,200 Republican majority. In the Town in which I reside some of the more enthusiastic St. John men claim they will get from 300 to 800 votes. A careful personal canvass of the Town by the canvassing officers of the Boys in Blue gives them not to exceed 25 votes, of which nine are from the Democratic ranks. As an offset, 12 Democrats have already declared for Blaine, and 15 undecided. At least nine-tenths of the Irish vote will be Republican. We have a large German population, mostly farmers, and not one who has ever voted the Republican ticket will desert Blaine this year. The ranks of the Boys in Blue at this place contains nine Democrats, and two who had previously joined a Prohibition Club here, and which did number 30 voters. The Boys in Blue number 93, and the Blaine and Logan Club 147. The Democrats have no organization and manifest but little interest. New York will give Blaine at least 50,000 majority over Cleveland. The Butler and St. John vote will be about equal.

WILLIS U. HINMAN,
Kendall, Orleans Co., N. Y.

How Pale You Are!

Is frequently the exclamation of one lady to another. The fact is not a pleasant one to have mentioned, but still the act may be a kindly one, for it sets the one addressed to thinking, apprises her of the fact that she is not in good health, and leads her to seek a reason therefor. Pallor is almost always attendant upon the first stages of consumption. The system is enfeebled, and the blood is impoverished. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will act as a tonic upon the system, will enrich the impoverished blood, and restore roses to the cheek.

A Republican Prohibitionist.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

As I am a subscriber to the good old BLADE and a Republican Prohibitionist at the same time, and have devoted many hours in studying for who I shall vote, but I have made up my determination to vote for Blaine. If I vote for St. John my vote will surely be lost, as any other man's will. I hold that each and every Prohibitionist should consider closely over this matter and rest assured if you do this you will all vote for Blaine, because every reader knows St. John cannot be elected, and thereby you cast half a vote for Cleveland, and, therefore you had much better stay at home and not vote. I cannot see how a respectable man can vote for Cleveland—a man who has spent all his days in licentious debauchery, a man who is living in a haphazard way, caring nothing for the past, and much less for the future, a man who is in the whole more beastly than human! How can anything good be expected from such a man? Suppose he should be elected, what would become of our civilized nation? Have you ever thought about this, friend? Just think of it! The election of Cleveland would surely mean misery to the farmer, woe to the manufacturer, and starvation to the workingman. Now, if we take all this together, is it right to vote for such a wretch? I really believe that it is a shame and a disgrace for the Nation and in the sight of God, to vote for such a libertine. My sincere prayers are that the Democracy shall never come into power again. Our people do not want it any more. They have had enough, and I thank God for it.

York, Pa. R. A. KNISELY.

Publishers' Department.

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And further, campaign subscribers who send us $3.50 for the watch and the BLADE one year, *before November* 11, will receive, in addition, our beautiful portrait of JAMES G. BLAINE, the next President of the United States.

This combination of the portrait, with the watch and the BLADE, will only hold good till November 4.

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100	do 200	20,000
200	do 100	20,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000

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Attention, Boys Who Wore the Blue!

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Who opposed the arming of colored troops to aid in the suppression of the rebellion?
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
Who opposed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments.
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
Who considered it a disgrace to be seated in a street car with a colored person?
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
Who persistently voted against every measure taken by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion?
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
Who declared the war a failure till Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant?
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
Who still claims that the war was a failure, and stands ready to do all in his power to prove it, supported by 40 Rebel Brigadier Generals in the Senate chambers and in the halls of Congress at Washington?
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
Who pleads in mendicant tones for the votes of four million freedmen to place him in the next highest office within the gift of the American people?
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
Who begs for the vote of his native State to help elect him to the Vice Presidency of this glorious Nation?
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
Who opposes every bill for the relief for the widows and orphans of the Union soldiers?
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
Who is the *last man* in this country that should receive one single soldier's vote?
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
If there is a man more to be spurned by the Union soldier than Jeff Davis, who is he, and where does he live?
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
He will be at home after November 4, 1884. "OLD VET."

"The Parisian Dress Reform Patterns" spoken of in the Household of Toledo BLADE of September 4, are sold by (Mrs.) N. M. Gates, Franklin, N. Y.

Killed by Lightning.

During a severe thunder storm which passed over Joliet, Ill., early on October 16, Mrs. Wm. Grace and an unknown man were killed by lightning. The former was killed while waiting under a large tree, and the latter while out alone in a piece of bare prairie.

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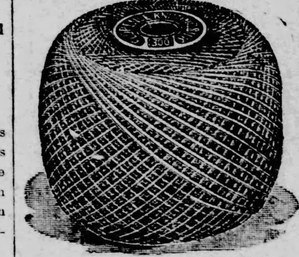

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The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

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1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper, write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

WOMAN'S WORK.

WHAT CAN SHE DO?

1.

"This is fixt
As are the roots of earth and base of all;
Man for the field and woman for the hearth;
Man for the sword, and for the needle she;
Man with the head, and woman with the heart;
Man to command, and woman to obey;
All else confusion."

In his poem of "The Princess" Tennyson has drawn the picture of a girl, young and beautiful, who was gifted with an intellect and powers of thought beyond what are usually ascribed to women. This maiden, the daughter of a king, and surrounded from her birth with all the glories pertaining to royalty, had looked with keen eye and working brain out into the busy world, and saw that the condition of her own sex was not what it should be. Everywhere it seemed to her that women were bound down by the will of others; that they had no room, no liberty to grow into a higher, broader life; that man swayed them despotically, sometimes through their affections and sometimes by brute force. She had heard with "swats of indignation"

"Of those who iron-cramped their women's feet,"

and though herself surrounded by tenderest love and care, she resolved to go away with a troop of fair maidens whom, outwardly at least, she had converted to her opinions, and make a beautiful, happy home for themselves, where man should not enter. There they would spend their days in study, and show mankind to what hights they could reach, untrammeled by those who had been made by long centuries of habit to consider themselves the superior, and therefore the ruling power.

Tennyson goes on to describe how the plan was carried out, but how, finally, tyrants, in the shape of handsome young men, plotted and gained entrance into this woman's paradise, and how at last the fair ones yielded to the voice of Nature, while even the Princess herself could not resist the wooing of the noblest and manliest of the intruders. The end was that all became happy wives in separate homes while the palace of Celibacy went to decay.

It was the intention of the poet to satirise the Women's Rights movement by showing how theories are swept like spider webs away when the heart is touched by the divine spark of true love, and that home and wife and mother are words more potential with the majority of women than the assertion of equal rights with man. Unwittingly, however, he did more than this. He showed a recognition of the fact that women are growing restless, under the consciousness that there are possibilities for them that they have not reached; possibilities which, made realities, would render life a hundred fold better worth living. They know that under all the chivalry and tenderness, the outward deference and gentle consideration of man towards woman there as yet lurks a feeling of scorn for the part she takes in the work of every-day existence. It was well voiced in the old time by the prayer of the great Jewish rabbi who was wise beyond all his fellows. Each night and morning the fervent ending of his supplications, uttered I doubt not with all the energy of his nature, was in these words: "O Eternal, above all I thank Thee I was not born a woman." It has been voiced in these later days by the difference made in the wages paid to men and women for the same work equally well done, the discrimination being always in favor of the former.

Thank God, such days are almost over. A whole world of satires like that of Tennyson could not destroy woman's conviction that God intended her to be the *equal* of man in all the walks of life, that her work, whatever it may be, if well done is as worthy of respect, of consideration and good pay as his, and that she can live upon a broader, truer life in the future than she has in the past, simply through the right use of *all* her powers in paths where her "womans feet" no longer "iron-cramped" may boldly tread.

I have no war to make upon the sentiment contained in the lines with which I began this chapter. The work of women as a whole was intended by the Creator to be different from that of men. She was made with more delicate instincts but less bold enterprise; with more endurance but less courage; with swifter perceptions, but less logic; with more affection but less passion Her true place, her best place is in the home. As a happy wife and mother she is more blessed than the unloved possessor of kingdoms, and her work is full of sacredness and beauty. She can say fervently at each day's close:

"I know that this was Life—the track
Whereon with equal feet we fared."

and whatever of sorrow and trial may come to her their shadow is lightened because of her surroundings.

If all women were thus situated, if all men were brave and true, if there was no widowhood by death or what is worse than death; if men's hands did not willingly or unwillingly fail in their duty; if women were never obliged to be self-dependent, then this question of Work for Women would not be of such vital importance. Unfortunately there is a great army of them thrown upon their own resources, and the number multiplies every day. I say unfortunately, because in a large number of cases the working for wages is the result of some sad necessity, some sorrow or misfortune.

In the fact of self-dependence alone there is nothing to regret. It is indeed good to be a woman whose days are filled to the brim with work which is so well done that it commands its price. There is happiness for her even though she be alone—even though she misses the crowning glory of a woman's happy life. And it is infinitely preferable to the misery that has entered into and taken possession of so many homes in our fair land.

Every woman who has self-dependence within her grasp, who has eye and hand educated to what will bring freedom from want through its remunerated use, is to be envied whether she be married or single, whether there is a necessity for exertion, or she is well cared for without. In days gone by her range of occupation was exceedingly limited. Aside from domestic service, spinning, weaving and taking care of the sick, there was little she could do. The life of one who remained unmarried was contracted in the extreme. If her parents were wealthy, her condition after their death, had she brothers, was little better than a servant's, for it was the old way to leave the bulk of the property to her brothers. Her duty as a woman was to marry. If she did not, she must suffer the consequences. It was a sad thing to be a mere hanger-on, a sort of maid-of-all work, one upon whom the heat and burden of the evil days rested, while little of the joy and sunshine fell to her lot. What wonder that, as a rule, she grew nervous and irritable, fidgety and old maidish. Rarely indeed did she have the independence to work for herself. There was so little, so very little she could do. And the woman who was left in poverty with little children had a sorry time, though more sympathy was extended to her than to the single woman. *She* had married, had done all in her power to fulfil her woman's destiny. In that lay the difference, and even if she and her children were dependent, she was not held blameable.

As the years passed on a few more avenues of employment were opened, but they were yet extremely limited, and in each path her timid feet entered, she was made to feel that she was unwelcome. Gradually a change has come. During the last decade door after door has swung open, and men instead of using every effort to close them, are propping them back in order that nothing may impede entrance therein. There is still a disposition to employ women only when their work is cheaper, but even that is slowly disappearing, and soon naught will remain save the problem of what women can do best, or rather what effort they are prepared to make in order to work intelligently. EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

To Decorate a Room.—A very pretty way to make a room look pretty is to utilize the space above the doors. Have a shelf put up just resting upon the woodwork and painted to correspond. Then put up such bric-a-brac as will show best at that hight. Over another door may be nailed the ornament described some time ago in the HOUSEHOLD made of three Japanese fans from which the rivets has been taken, and then a circle formed of them by fastening the paper tops and sides together and letting the sticks fly. Ribbon of different colors and quite narrow may be woven in and out of the sticks and a ribbon rosette made for the center.

Decorations that are placed so high should be of bright colors, and then they add very much to the beauty and cheerfulness of an apartment.

Workstand.—If anyone of the HOUSEHOLD has one of those little old-fashioned washstands, with a hole in it for the wash bowl, she can turn it into a very pretty workstand in the following way:

The top is boarded over and covered with chintz of some fancy stuff. It is finished with a fringe and little fancy pockets. The exposed woodwork is painted black, with stripes of gold or bright colors, and a monogram is put on the shelf between the supports. Or the top may be covered with the chintz, leaving the opening uncovered and then a basket fitted into it. This makes it a much more convenient article than to have the top boarded over. If a basket cannot be found to fit, take a gay colored piece of strong cloth, long enough to go around the opening and be gathered in full, and wide enough to make a bag, when finished, 10 ins. deep. Two or three ins. from the bottom stitch on the inside a narrow band, and after the ends are sewed up run in a piece of wire a little smaller than hole in the top, fastening the ends together firmly. This will hold the bag in shape. Draw the lower edge together and put a tassel there to finish it. Tack the upper gathered edge around the inside of the hole in the washstand, and, to cover up the place, put a narrow furniture gimp over it, using brass-headed nails to hold it. The effect is very pretty.

Wall Basket out of a Hat.—"Belle," if your hat has a flat rim just leave it that way and bend the two sides nearly together, suspend with cord or ribbon, paste a picture on the side or sew on a bow or bunch of flowers. Now let me tell you how to fill it. Gather your apron full of chestnuts, get plenty of golden rod if you can, for that is almost as feathery and nearly as pretty as pampas plumes, and is of various shades when dry. Hang some up by the stems to dry, and fasten some around the edge of your basket. Put a good bit in the ends of the basket and it will droop just right when in its place. When it is all arranged in more of your golden rod and some everlasting flowers, and then at the top put the fine feathery grasses, and after it is all just as pretty as you think it can be made, add here and there a little bunch of crystalized grass, foxtail, lamb's quarter, or anything that will hold the alum, and if you don't just stand off and admire it you won't do as I did. If you want your basket nice and black, brush it over with shoe dressing. If you have no everlasting flowers make some of paper, zephyr or wax.—CLARISSA.

Pretty Vases.—Do you know you can make real pretty vases out of old mustard bottles? Paint them black (one coat of tube paint will do it), and then paint a pretty flower on them, or glue on a picture of some kind, or tie a little red ribbon around the neck in a pretty little bow in front. This last idea was suggested by a little girl of five years. You can also paint an old goblet or lamp chimney to look nice. I have a goblet that was too badly broken to use; painted it black and put a rose-bud on the side; put half full of sand and put in a Winter bouquet. The sand holds the flowers better than a string.—CLARISSA.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and k, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; k, bind; o, over; sl, slip.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; o t st, twisted treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c short crochet.

Knitted Mat.—I send directions for making a mat. Cut the rags same as for carpet and sew together. Have large wooden needles. Cast on any number of stitches you can divide by five; 50 makes a good sized mat. Knit and purl them with 50 stitches. After casting on, commence by five stitches, then return; knit 10 then return, then 15 and return, and keep on increasing five and return each time, until all are off; return, then commence with five again. This forms gores shaped like the gores of a parasol covering. Knit them until they will lie flat on the floor. There will be a small circular hole in the center, which I fill in this way. With the same needles cast on three stitches; increase each row until you have eight on the needles, then reduce till you have three. This will make a piece large enough to fill the place. Always be sure to knit the first stitch in each row of the mat. Both sides are right sides, and they will last 10 years.—F. B. C., Farmington, Conn.

Blonde Lace.—Cast on 10 stitches, 1st row—k 2—to 2—p—o twice—s—o twice—n—k 1. 2d row—tto—n—k 1—p 1—k 2—p 2—k 2—p 1—k 2. 3d row—plain. 4th row—tto—n—knit the rest plain. 5th row—k 2—o twice—n—o twice—n—knit the rest plain. 6th row—tto—n—k 6—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 2. 7th row—knit plain. 8th row—tto—n—knit the rest plain. 9th row—k 2—o twice—n—knit plain. 10th row—tto—n—k 10—p 1—k 2. 11th row—knit plain. 12th row—tto—n—knit all but 8 stitches; slip all on right hand needle over the last one knit, which leaves 9 stitches to begin the next shell. I have directions for knitted pitcher which I will send to anyone desiring it, through the HOUSEHOLD.—ELSIE TUCKER.

The HOUSEHOLD will be glad to have it.—ED.

Correspondence.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.—Now is the time to set out small fruits, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. Set out, if possible, from the first of September to the middle of October so they will have taken good root before cold weather. Raspberries and blackberries should be set in rows three feet apart, and two feet apart in the row, one cane in a hill. Some books say three in the hill, but one is much easier to work and keep the old canes cut out. They should be planted in good rich soil. I plant strawberries in ridges from six to eight inches high, from three to four inches across the top, and a narrow walk between and eight inches apart in the ridge. Before cold weather sets in I fill all between rows with straw or leaves. Lay corn stalks or some weight on to keep the litter in place; then, after cold, freezing weather sets in, put a light covering over the plants. Let it remain till growth commences in the Spring, then remove the covering from directly over the plants, but leave it between them for a mulch.

How many of you have your flower seeds saved? Do you know that one of the first ripening is worth ten of the last? I save the seed from the first bloom or the center stalk, if possible, of all flowers, and especially vertenas, snap dragons, balsams and asters, and oh, what lovely flowers! I must say one word about our dear geraniums that have been cheering us all this hot dry Summer with their grand display of bloom. When heat, drouth and grasshoppers were destroying all vegetation, and we felt like giving up and saying "farm life is a failure," our geraniums bloomed on to cheer and brighten the pathway.

Why did God make the sweet flowers?

He knew that our hearts would be dreary
without them,
Those sweet buds of hope amidst the thorns of
despair.
And may all the beauty and perfume about
them.
Still brighten the earth and sweeten the air.

But the sisters wanted to know what to do with their geraniums that have been blooming all Summer. If you have room indoors you can take them up carefully, put in pots, and set in sunny room. They will bloom along time, then let dry off, and put in cellar, or take up some earth with the roots, tie in heavy brown paper, tops and leaves out, and hang in the dry, warm cellar. They will keep but I think it better to start cuttings in small pots or what is better (as they do not absorb the damp) in small tin cans with the tops melted off and a hole in the bottom. You can paint them red and they are nicer. If started now they will bloom early in the Spring to cheer us when the earth is cold and bleak, and when it gets warm they can be set out and bloom all Summer.—AMATEUR.

RIVOLTIN SILK WORMS.—There is a very mistaken idea prevalent in America that more money can be made out of raising silk worms spinning two or more crops every year than from others. The facts in the matter are these: No mulberry or osage orange plant can withstand the stripping of its leaves twice a year, and all the best foreign writers on mulberry culture advise most strongly that two sets of trees be raised to be used alternately. The other set no longer lived and in the end the saving will be great. Then, again, the leaves are tender in the Spring. In the Fall, after the tree has fruited, they lose their power of producing good silk. There are plenty of other reasons against this practice and none that I can see for it. The universal silk worm of Europe is an annual.

Another false plan is to try several races of cocoons in one education. We do not yet know enough about cocoon sorting in this country to venture to mix our races. I have this year seen lots of otherwise fine cocoons ruined by the admixture of odds and ends of other races. Such lots would be materially reduced in value on a European market.—MAGNAN.

FAMILY PARTIALITY.—I, too, would be glad to see more written by mothers on the training of children. Very few seem to care how they grow up, or ever give a thought, except for the present need. Mothers often do a cruel, wicked deed, in selecting one of their little ones to be a "black sheep" and family "scapegoat," on whose poor little defenseless head all the vials of her wrath and ill nature are poured out without stint. If the child be a girl—as is generally the case—she has a harder time than any bound-child—for neighbors would interfere then, but no one likes to say anything to parents. It is almost incredible the length a mother will go when she has a deep-seated dislike for one of her children. A mother's love is no stronger than a mother's hate. There is absolutely no excuse for the treatment some poor children have had to suffer.

No child was ever born bad enough to deserve to be beaten and scolded day after day, to be called every vile name that tongue can utter, to be told daily how the mother hated it, and to have evil prophesied of it. I imagine what a torture the life of such a child is, and think of its going on for years. It is a curious fact, that we hate those most whom we injure most, and that is the only explanation I can find for the lack of success which always seem to attend the efforts of one of these hated children, to win the mother's love, and I want to say (if there is one such reads this letter) do not try or expect it. The sooner you make up your mind to think nothing about it and live as if you never had a mother, the happier you will be. When you have a family of your own, live for them and in their love, but do not think any sacrifice you can make, or any position you may attain to, will ever change your mother's heart towards you. She may come to tolerate you, and think as much of you as of an ordinary neighbor, but she will never be much interested in you, or yours, and will be indifferent to your welfare. She will always value one look from the rest of her children more than she would your life. But you will find this is generally true, the child so selected for hatred and abuse is usually the best and smartest, and is thought the most of by neighbors and friends, and has by far the highest character when grown. Sometimes it is the only child who is any honor to the parents, and the only one who came to manhood or womanhood by grace. "The mills of the Gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine."

Sisters of the HOUSEHOLD, if any of you have a child you feel such dislike for, and one you say "you would kill if you dared," for whom you can scarcely find ways enough to abuse, just be brave enough to strangle it at once. Your sin would be helpless, in my opinion, and the account be much shorter, than when you have stretched out years of suffering and agony for the child.

Since my Chautauquan letter to the HOUSEHOLD, I have received a number of letters of inquiry, and, as it would save time on both sides if the editor will kindly allow it, I will give names and addresses of the secretary, Miss Kate F. Kimball, Plainfield, N. J. Any one writing to her will learn what they wish, free of charge, as the object of the society is not a money-making one. Always enclose stamp, and I hope many will write and join. You will not be sorry for it.—MRS. L. J. STRONG, Galesburg, Ill.

Inquiries.

1. Give an inexpensive "bill of fare" suitable for a wedding supper in the country, especially the kinds of meats and fruit.

2. Would 6 o'clock P. M. be a proper hour to be married?

3. What places at the table should the bride and groom occupy? Also the officiating clergyman?

4. Which would be proper to send, printed or written invitation cards where only two or three dozen persons are to be invited?

5. If cards were sent two or three days before the wedding, would that be sufficient time?

6. Should cards be sent to the editor of the paper in which the account of the wedding will be published? L. D. S.

1. Your bill of fare might be bouillon—which is, you know, clear soup—fried oysters, cold tongue, cold boiled ham, chicken salad, jelly, pickles, then cake and canned fruit, and ice cream if you choose, fresh fruit, such as grapes, oranges, bananas and apples, and nuts and coffee. Of course a bride's cake must form part of the menu, to be cut at the last. All of these things can be obtained in the country, and will make a very nice entertainment.

2. Six o'clock is a perfectly proper hour although not usually chosen. It is generally either earlier or later.

3. The bride and groom are given the places of honor at the head of the table, with the clergyman near them.

4. Written invitations should be sent where so few are invited.

5. A week is not too long to elapse between the sending of the invitations and the wedding.

6. Not unless you are personally acquainted.—ED.

This is my first visit to the HOUSEHOLD, and I come to ask if any of you know of a doctor who will locate in a village in Eastern Kansas, on the Missouri River? We have a population of perhaps 900 and have to go five miles for a physician. There is a nice church building, a good large schoolhouse, two dry goods stores, a drug store, hotel, blacksmith shop, and a large steam flouring mill in it, and it is a railroad station on the A. & N. R. R. There was a good resident physician here, but he left some months ago. If any one wishes to learn more than this concerning the town and will write to me, I will gladly give any desired information. For my address, write to the HOUSEHOLD.

Will some of our friends of the BLADE give me a few instructions in landscape painting?—MRS. J. E. M.

Will some reader of the BLADE tell me how to can green corn? I have tried some this Summer and it has fermented. Also, how to make tomato catsup. Please answer very soon. I would like to say to the lady subscribers who do their own washing that the Frank Siddall's soap is all that it is claimed to be. Please try it. In the directions for knitting lace what does "slip" mean? I understand all except that.—A READER.

Please give a recipe for cleaning mildewed kid gloves.—A SUBSCRIBER.

Can any one tell me what is good for a tickling cough.—J. GREEN LEAF.

Can any one give instructions for curing green figs like those we buy?—NELLIE M. WISNER.

Will you please give through the BLADE a recipe for pickling cabbage? How do you spice plums? To decide a bet will you tell whether Queen Victoria is a Roman Catholic, or what church she belongs to?—A. T. WALTS.

How can I pickle beef so that it will keep in hot weather? Have seen it in Missouri at the homes of some of the Germans. It had a kind of sour vinegary taste.—TEXAS RANCHERO.

Will some one please inform me through the HOUSEHOLD of a remedy for removing freckles of the face?—LILO.

Can anyone of the readers tell me how to cure chilblains?—A. SUBSCRIBER.

Will Mrs. Blanchard in Tyoga Co., Pa., and Mrs. Martin A. Hazzard, please send me their address on a postal card, as I wish to communicate with them or anyone else interested in the quilt business? I have not pieced any quilts that will excel in number of pieces those already given, but I have patterns from which a quilt may be pieced that will contain 21,840 pieces in the blocks alone.—SAIDEE HAZELWOOD, Milford, Neb.

Answers to Inquiries.

Tell the sufferer with measles cough, to wear on the chest, constantly, a porous plaster. If it irritates so much the better, but change it from one side of the chest to the other. If it does not cure, it will certainly relieve.

Mothers, speak out in pity to the neglected children. I know a family in debt for an organ—$100 while their little boys trudge shoeless and ragged, through rain and mud a mile to school, and I am certain that not one of the four (little boys), ever had a pair of drawers or an under-shirt in his life. God pity the orphan! but some who are not orphans suffer too.—KANSAS HEIGHTS.

To Mattie Neville, Ohio: School land can be purchased in Western Texas from $1.50 per acre to $4 per acre and 10 years to pay for it. Good land and a healthy country.—M. J. L. GRAHAM, Young Co., Texas.

Has "Violet" her geraniums in pots? Perhaps there are worms in the earth. If so, repot in not too rich earth or they are apt to grow leaves and not bloom. It is more likely she keeps them too wet. They will not bloom if too wet or too much shaded.—AMATEUR.

I have noticed a number of inquiries in the BLADE for a cure for catarrh and will give you my experience. Have suffered with it for years, during which time I have tried a great many different kinds of medicine until I began to think it was incurable. The following simple remedy is doing me more good than all the medicine I ever used, and it costs nothing: Take fresh milk warm from the cow and use it as a *douche* for the head and nasal passages two or three times a day; also gargle some in the throat. Very simple but effective.—G. W. SWARTHOUT, Laingsburg, Mich.

"Rose Geranium," take four thicknesses of flannel; saturate well with camphor, bind on your back on retiring. If not decidedly relieved repeat in three days. I have worn five plasters at one time and used bottles of liniments, but this simple remedy, from a prominent physician, cured me. Try it and report.—MYRTILLA.

Will you give me some remedy for sick-headache?—MRS. R. W., Honesdale, Pa.

What is needed depends upon the cause. Usually it is indigestion, and in that case abstain from eating until the stomach has time to recover itself, then adhere for awhile to a very simple diet, such as fruit, bread and butter, etc. Sometimes 2 teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in a half glass of water often gives instant relief. Where it is the result of an alkaline condition, which is often the case with these headaches that occur at regular intervals, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, clear, taken 15 minutes before each meal, and the same dose at bedtime, will be effectual. It is necessary to study your own condition in order to know which remedy to use.—ED.

Please tell me how to make a scrap-book for reference.—JAMES GRAY, Pittsfield, Mass.

Get a number of long, flat boxes with open ends. Have them about 12 ins. long and four wide and two high. Label them in large, clear letters upon the end, and then lay them on a shelf one upon another, so that you can see at once where whatever relates to the subject under consideration, is to be found. This is one of the best ways to save scraps for use that can be imagined.—ED.

I gladly send Mrs. Howland, of Hand P. O., Kansas, a prescription for her friend, who is afflicted with ague. Quinine alone will not cure, but this will cure in 9 cases out of 10:

For ague and fever—Quinine, 20 grs.; capsicum, the very best, 20 grs.; hydrastin, 20; mix well, make 10 powders, give one every one hour if the chills are daily; if every other day, give one every 6 hours, when the chills and fever are off. Give a powder immediately after the fever is off, and in one or two hours after, give for cathartic, sugar-coated podophyllin and leptandrum pills.—MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Kingston, Pa.

If Mrs. C. E. Thayer will try touching the warts on her boy's hands, with a match when first lighted, and persevering with that treatment for a week or two, I think she will find they will disappear. It is painful but effectual.—M.

Recipes.

Pumpkin Preserves.—After carefully dressing raw pumpkins, cut it into inch squares; boil in 2 qts. of water with a cupful of vinegar until it is tender, and allow a pound of sugar to a pound of the preserved pumpkin; cook it well together and add a little ginger and lemon sliced in it after it is cooked; convenient when fruit is scarce.

Cream Puffs.—One pt. boiling water; when boiling stir in 1 cupful of butter, 2 heaping cupfuls of flour and 8 eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately. Stir until well mixed, then take off the fire. When cool stir in 1 teaspoonful of soda. Now drop in gem pans and bake in hot oven.

Cream for Puffs—1 qt. of milk; let the milk come to a boil. Mix together 4 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, 5 tablespoonfuls of sugar, and 4 eggs, put into the milk, stirring constantly. Cut the puffs in half and fill with cream.—EX.

Crullers—2 eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 2 of butter, and 2 of milk, ½ teaspoonful of baking powder mixed with flour enough to roll. Roll very thin and fry.—H. S. C.

Corn Oysters.—1 cupful of flour, ½ cupful of melted butter, 3 tablespoonfuls of milk, 2 teaspoonfuls of salt, ¼ teaspoonful of pepper, 1 pt. of grated corn. Pour the corn on the flour and beat well; then add the other ingredients and beat rapidly for 3 mins. Have fat in the frying-pan to the depth of about 2 ins. When smoking hot put in the batter by the spoonful. Hold the spoon close to the fat and the shape of the oyster will be good. Fry 5 mins.—MARY.

Banana Cake.—1 cupful butter, 2 cupfuls sugar, 1 cupful water or sweet milk, 3 eggs, 4 cupfuls flour, 3 small teaspoonfuls baking powder. Mix lightly and bake in layers. Make an icing of the whites of 2 eggs, and 1½ cupfuls powdered sugar. Spread this on the layers, and then cover thickly and entirely with bananas, sliced thin. This cake may be flavored with vanilla. The top should be simply frosted.—BURR OAK.

Cake With Maple Syrup Frosting.—3 eggs, 1 cupful white sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls new milk, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 heaping cupful flour. Bake in layers. Filling: 1 cupful maple syrup, boiled to wax; the white of 1 egg beat to a frost, on which pour the syrup, stirring briskly—delicious.—M. U.

To Crystalize Fruit.—Pick out the finest of any kind of fruit, leave in the stones; beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, lay the fruit in the beaten egg, with the stems upward; drain and beat the part that drips off again; select them out, one by one, and dip them into a cup of finely powdered sugar. Cover a pan with a sheet of fine paper, place the fruit on it, and set it in a cool oven. When the icing on the fruit becomes firm, pile them on a dish and set them in a cold place.—MARY.

Confectioner's Loaf Cake.—4 eggs, 1 teacupful of butter, 1 teacupful of sweet milk, nearly 2 teacupfuls of sugar, 3 teaspoonfuls of lemon extract, 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, about 4 teacupfuls of flour. Beat the eggs about three minutes. Have the butter warm and beat it and the sugar together until the latter is well dissolved. Stir all together as you would any other cake, and beat slightly. Use some self-judgment in regard to the flour.—MISS FRANKIE JONES.

Apple Marmalade.—Take any kind of sour apples, pare and core them; cut them in small pieces, and to every pound of apples put ¾ of a pound of sugar; put them in a preserving pan and boil them over a slow fire until they are reduced to a fine pulp; then put in jelly jars and keep in a cool place.

Molasses Cookies.—½ cupful of butter, 1 cupful of molasses, ½ teaspoonful of cloves, 1 small tablespoonful of ginger. Sufficient flour to make a stiff batter, not dough, altho I make them either way. Mold with the hands into small cakes; bake in a slow oven.—OMAHA.

'Airy Nothings.

A rich man can easily find his lost heirs.

The bald-headed man vainly calls for his lost hairs.

The bacchanalian bemoans himself on account of his lost "tares."

The dude feels not the need of his lost airs.—*Whitehall Times.*

Hark! hark! 'tis SOZODONT I cry.
Haste youths and maidens come and buy.
Come and a secret I'll unfold,
At small expense to young and old.
A charm that will on both bestow
A ruby lip, and teeth like snow.

Our Young Folks.

For the Blade Young Folks.

THE DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

BY C. S.

One day in the Autumn there came a cold breeze.
That swayed the tall grass, chilled the flowers, bowed the trees,
And as oft as the sun hid his face in a cloud.
That cold, cruel breeze seemed to laugh long and loud.

And the sun seemed to say, with a look of regret.
"Must I leave my dear lovers, the sweet flowers yet?"
While he slowly moved forward, as loth to obey
The summons that called him to Southland away.

Though the mandate was urgent, he loitered that night,
And kissed all the hills with a lingering light,
As though loth to forsake the sweet flowers so soon
To the mercy of night and the frost and the moon.

But the moon seemed to laugh with malicious glee
As she rose that cold night above hilltop and tree,
And she said to herself, as she gazed on the scene,
"We'll alter this scene before morning, I ween."

"All Summer the sun has had his own way,
The flowers smiled up to him day after day;
Now, I'll call in my friends, Night Dew and the Frost,
And we'll show the old sun that his power is lost."

Then she called to her friends, and softly she said,
"We'll wait till the children are all in bed,
Then we'll gather in force, and Frost, with his breath,
Shall chill all the beautiful flowers to death."

So the pitiless moon rode in triumph on high,
With her train of bright stars spread over the sky,
And watched with a face undimmed by a cloud,
While the frost bound the flowers in an icy shroud.

In the morn when the sun his flower lovers sought,
He saw the sad ruin his enemies wrought;
No flowers greet his coming, with lowly bowed heads,
They stood lifeless and cold on the brown garden beds.

Then the sun seemed to sorrow; he hid his sad face
In a veil of white clouds like soft, filmy lace.
Thus he grieved for a time, then his tears fell in rain,
As he strove to awaken the sweet flowers again.

But he could not awake them, they were deaf to his wiles,
Though he wooed them with warmth and caressed them with smiles;
He looked lovingly backward for many a day,
As he rode to his home in the South far away.

For the Blade Young Folks.

PUTTING JOHNNIE TO BED.

BY J. WENT ROUND.

Dear little Johnnie,
With his tooties so white,
May sleep with papa
And mamma, to-night.

Does it want ma to count
All his queer little toes?
How many has he?
Does he think that he knows?

Then I will tell him:
The *dear* little man
Must hold up his tootie
As high as he can.

One is a donkey,
That carried a load;
Two is a pony,
That never ever rode;
Three is a birdie,
That flies in the air;
Four is a kittie,
Asleep on the chair;
Five is a baby,
With its little bald head;
And now it is time
To put Johnnie to bed.

KANE ISETT'S NEIGHBORS.

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

"Kane Isett's a-goin'! He's a-goin' now!" Joe Dunn shouted through the shop door to his mother. "Hurry out, and you'll see him go by."

Joe dashed down the grassy road which served for a street to the Village, and Mrs. Dunn thrust the 10 letters which the carrier had just brought, into the box marked "Postoffice," between the sugar and coffee, and hurried out to the door, where Mrs. Blight met her, her baby in her arms.

"Kane's actually goin'! It's too ridickelus to believe! To Coloraydo! Why, there never was anybody in the Forks as much as heard of Coloraydo till the Isetts brought it out. An' Kane! Why, Miss Dunn, he ain't no older than our Sam! Nothin' but a boy! Skerce 19!"

Mrs. Dunn shook her head. She did not usually join Sally Blight in her shrill gossip. But really, this freak of the Isetts was past bearing.

"Mrs. Isett is left poor, you know, Sally," she said, apologetically. "When the doctor died, there was nothin' but the house in that little lot in a trifle in bank. 'N he said to Kane, 'Yongo West,' he said. 'There's enough for your mother an' Philly for a couple of years. But there's no chance for you at the Forks, Kane,' he says. 'The Folks was a dead Town 40 year ago,' he says he. Them was his dyin' words. I hearn him with my own ears, standin' by, spreadin' a mustard plaster. 'You go to Coloraydo,' he says, 'to mind'n or drivin' cattle'n mebbe you can make somethin' for your mother'n Philly.'"

"Mimin'! 'N drivin' cattle!" said Mrs. Blight, stammering with disgust. "Ain't there no cows nor hosses at the Forks? Some forks is born redickelus. But here he comes!"

All the people of the Forks were out that day to see Kane Isett start to make his fortune. It was a quiet little hill Village, far from any thoroughfare, and there had not been so much excitement in it for years. No young man had ever gone out from the Forks but Joe Garbury, who went mining and to ruin. Mrs. Isett had heard the story of Joe Garbury 20 times in the last week. Her old neighbors were angry and amazed at her folly. Why should anybody in the world want more than the Forks could give? Especially a silly boy of 19.

They had all jogged along in the same rut for two or three generations, and who was Kane Isett that he must leave it?

Old Squire Bogart said openly that no doubt the boy had had habit, and wanted to cut loose to run the downward road quicker. But as everybody knew there was an old feud between the Bogarts and Isetts, nobody heeded the Squire. Yet by dint of living so long shut in upon themselves, the little community at the Forks had grown fond of ill-natured scandal, and were hard and censorious.

Kane started that morning from the gate, and then ran back again to kiss his mother once more. She pushed the hair back from his round freckled face with both hands, and held him as if she would never let him go. It seemed only the other day that she had held him a baby in her arms, and now he was a man, going—Oh, where was that dreadful unknown Colorado!

"I can't do it!" she cried. "Oh, I can't do it!"

Kane's blue eyes grew steady, very like his father's.

"Mother, you must only think of the day I will come back. I'll not lose a minute. I'll work hard at herding cattle, or in the mines, or at whatever I can find. Philly will take care of you," pulling the little girl forward before his mother. But Mrs. Isett only saw her boy.

"Something tells me I shall never see you again, Kane," she said, her white lips scarcely moving.

"Philly, kiss mother. Put your arms about her neck and comfort her." He drew quickly away and hurried out.

A young girl who had been standing beside Mrs. Isett followed him. She had a chubby, merry face, and though it was swollen with crying, a smile glimmered out.

"I'll do what I can to comfort her, Kane."

"I know you will, Margy." He put his hands on her shoulders, looked at her a moment, and then, taking up his valise, fairly ran away.

Margy Enson was an orphan child that Dr. Isett had adopted years ago, and Kane could not imagine a home for himself where she would not be.

Two years passed. Letters came from Kane at long intervals, for he was herding cattle in Colorado, and then in Texas. He sent a little money to them, but his wages were low.

"I find that a man has to learn how," he wrote, "if it is only to mine, or to drive cattle; and I mean to trust to 'knowing how' rather than to 'blind luck.'"

This was cheerful and heartening talk. But that letter was the last. During the whole Winter not a word came from Kane.

The money in bank was nearly gone. Mrs. Isett took in sewing when sewing was to be had, but the farmers' wives at the Forks made their own gowns and even their husbands' clothes. Margy Edson went out to help with the ironing at this house, and the quilting at that; baked the cake for whoever had "a company," took home old gowns to dye, or make yellow pickle for her neighbors, etc., etc. She was not yet 17, but she was skilful in all these recondite branches of rural housekeeping. It was the money which Margy earned that kept the two women and child from want that Winter.

In the Spring she and Philly dug and planted "the lot," and so they lived through the Summer and Fall. But still no letter came from Kane.

One night in September, just after Margy had lighted the lamp, a knock came to the door. Opening it, there faced them old Squire Bogart, Mr. Minns, the parson, and Jerry, the blacksmith, black from the forge. Behind them were the Postmistress, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs Blight, her baby in her arms, and a crowd of other women and boys, extending far into the darkness. At the sight of her neighbors, come to her as she knew with some kind of tidings, Mrs. Isett stood up trembling, holding out both her hands.

"Kane!" she gasped. "Is he—is he"——

"Dead!" cried Mrs. Blight's shrill voice. "No, he ain't. But he'd better be, Miss Isett. *I* told ye how ridickelus it was when he went. *I* warned ye!"

"Be still, woman!" said the blacksmith, gruffly. "Hain't you no pity in you?"

They had all crowded in by this time, and filled the little poorly-lighted room.

"Tell my aunt what it is," said Margy.

"Why do you keep her in suspense!"

"It's a newspaper," began Mr. Minns.

"A newfpaner from Pittsburg," interrupted Mrs. Dunn.

"Which was sent to the Postmaster here"

"And which *I*, being Postmistress, opened having a perfect right," continued Mrs. Dunn, at the top of her voice. "An' I never had such a shock in all my days! You might have knocked me down with a feather."

"What shocked you? Can't you speak?" said Margy, sharply. She had her arm about her aunt, and was holding firmly her thin, clammy hands.

"Read it, Minns," said Squire Bogart, in a low voice.

Mr. Minns read it.

"BY TELEGRAPH FROM DENVER, COL.

"*Arrest of a Murderer.*—A young man came into the new and flourishing City of Poolesburg, Col., leading one horse and mounted on another; both said to be of pure Morgan breed. He was arrested on suspicion of having stolen them. The body of a man was found in a ditch two or three miles out of the City. There is little doubt that the horse-thief was also a murderer. In other Cities Judge Lynch would promptly have settled the matter, but Poolesburg is resolved to set an example of Spartan justice. The murderer's trial will come off the next term of Court. He gives his name as Kane Isett. Some of our citizens have heard of this man in Texas, where he bore an exceptionally high character. His former good record has had, probably, something to do with the keeping of Judge Lynch at bay."

Mrs. Isett gave a feeble cry and sank to the ground. Then, as if she felt that her weakness was a confession of Kane's guilt, she staggered to her feet trying to speak. But no sound came from her white lips.

"It is not true!" said Margy. "Kane Isett a thief and a murderer! God will help him to prove his innocence. Don't you believe in *God?*" she cried, turning to his mother.

But Mrs. Isett only stared at her and said nothing.

"Poor soul! it's hurt her worse nor death!" sobbed Mrs. Blight. The other women were crying for sympathy. Kane's mother found voice at last.

"I'll go to them. I'll tell them what kind of a boy Kane always was. Nobody knows him there. But when they hear"——

"It's a long journey," hesitated Mr. Minns. "It will be a great expense."

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style,

"And run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such.

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"The Bitters so favorably noticed in all the papers

Religious and secular, is

Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"Many are discovering the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability * * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,

"The doctors doing her no good."

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility,

"Specialists gave her up.

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters.

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

[☞Some genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles, Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes.

IT IS RELIABLE in curing Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins or Sides, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Thomas Billousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

IT WORKS PROMPTLY

and cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Excesses and Female Weakness.

USE IT AT ONCE.

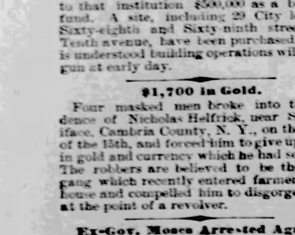
It restores the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, to a healthy action and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

Price $1.25. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who shows all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is assiduously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a lifestudy, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a boon for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits it is 'recommended,' and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Dependency and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six bottles for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice cheerfully answered as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as an abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills are a perfect cure," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her "as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others."

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Rev. A. M. D.

Gas Explosion in a Bank Vault.

An explosion occurred on October 20 at the Clemmang Canal Bank, Elmira, N. Y., creating great excitement. The gas had evidently been left turned on in the vault since Saturday night and smothered itself out. John Arnot, Congressman and Cashier of the bank, attempted to enter the vault carrying a lighted candle. There was an explosion which blew him across the room against the counter, burning his face and hands. Every window in the bank was blown out, the office door shattered, and the lock torn off. A great crowd was attracted by the explosion. Arnot's injuries, while painful, are not serious.

Vanderbilt Growing Generous.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, the announcement was officially made that William H. Vanderbilt had given to that institution $500,000 as a building fund. A site, including 29 City lots, at Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets and Tenth avenue, have been purchased, and it is understood building operations will be begun at early day.

$1,700 in Gold.

Four masked men broke into the residence of Nicholas Helffrich, near St. Boniface, Cambria County, N. Y., on the night of the 15th, and forced him to give up $1,700 in gold and currency which he had secreted. The robbers are believed to be the same gang which recently entered farmer Gates' house and compelled him to disgorge $2,000 at the point of a revolver.

Ex-Gov. Moses Arrested Again.

The man arrested at Detroit some days ago for swindling Rev. Dr. Rexford, and who gave the name of Thos P. May, turns out to be ex-Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, he having been identified by officers from Cambridge, Mass., where he is wanted.

Snow in New Hampshire.

A heavy fall of snow was reported on October 16 in New Hampshire. The first of the season.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Storing Apples.

Care in handling, careful selection of only sound, perfect fruit, neatness in putting up, are the prime requisites for a good market and good prices. In a cool and dry cellar apples will keep well upon shelves. A satisfactory plan is to have them about three or four feet wide; the bottoms should be of narrow boards placed an inch apart that the air may draw up through the fruit. The lower shelf should be at least a foot from the floor, and these above about two feet apart. The apples should not be packed more than six inches deep; this gives good opportunity for an occasional sorting and picking out of any that begin to decay, without much handling. Apples so kept, if the cellar is of the right temperature, will retain flavor better, and there will be less loss by decay than if put in barrels. Too much heat or too much light is injurious, as the apples thus exposed are apt to grow tasteless. If more convenient to pack in barrels they should be allowed to sweat and dry before being headed up. The barrels should next be laid upon the side in a cool and shady place until the weather approaches the freezing point, and then put in the cellar. It may pay to select some of the finest specimens and wrap them in tissue paper as oranges are wrapped; then take a clean barrel, cover the bottom with dry plaster (lime or sand might do, but plaster is better), pack a layer of apples, cover with plaster, and proceed until the barrel is full. Put in a dry place. In this way they may be sold at a price which will richly pay for the extra trouble.—*American Cultivator.*

What is the Value of a Ton of Hay for Manure?

This question was asked of a number of farmers on the Northampton Fair grounds, the other day. They all gave different answers, varying from $1 to $7. One answer, however, was very suggestive: "I can't give the value, unless you tell me what manure is worth and where it is; as that fertilizer in some places is hardly worth carting. For years, I bought in Holyoke," he continued, "manure from one horse for $5 every 12 months. At least he will eat two tons of hay, to say nothing about grain, which brings manure very low, from a ton of hay." The good demand for hay, and grasses and railroad stations give many farmers a chance to sell hay at three times that it is worth for milk and manure. If you do not forget to put this money back on your farm in the shape of a good fertilizer you will soon have three blades of grass growing where one grew before. If you cannot buy the manure, which is now easily bought near stations, feed out all the hay you can, remembering it will be valuable for manure in proportion as you add grain and cotton seed meal. The latter is said to be worth its cost for manure alone. We think farmers greatly overvalue the fertilizing property of a ton of timothy hay.—*C. T. P., Hampshire county, Mass., in New England Homestead.*

Cheese Making.

The following is the prize essay written by Mr. T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., on "Factory Cheese Making," which was awarded the first prize by the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, at the late Convention at Lake Mills:

"Pure wholesome milk from healthy cows in sweet pastures or fed daily balanced rations in stalls, is requisite. The more directly it goes to the vat the better. If kept over night reduce the milk to 65°. An agitation to keep the cream from rising is desirable. Mix night's milk in morning's milk when ready to work. If cream is to be incorporated, warm it and pass it through a wire strainer. Heat the milk slowly to 84° or 85°. Add your coloring matter and rennet enough to begin coagulation in 10 to 20 minutes, as desired. Cut the curd as soon as it can be done without waste, as fine as two-nuts. Gradually raise the temperature, gently stirring all the while, to 98°. Hold it there to the end. Draw the whey as soon as there is the least sign of acid, or before. Get sufficient rennet action to expel the whey before the acid develops. This prevents the phosphates from washing out, and insures a dig-estible cheese when properly cured. Dry or cold air and ingress of moisture, throw stir and air the curd, to get rid of bad odors and develop flavor. Put to press not above 80° and place it in an even tempered curing room at 65° to 70°. Avoid direct draughts of air and carefully turn and rub the cheese, which will be prime."

The Chinese Farmer.

The homestead of the Chinese farmer is usually sheltered with groves of feathery bamboo and thick-spreading banyans. The walls of clay or wood, and the interior of the house consists of one main room extending from the floor to the tiled roof, with closet-looking apartments in the corner for sleeping rooms. There is a sliding window on the roof made out of oyster shells arranged in rows, while the side windows are mere wooden shutters. The floor is the bare earth, where at night all the family gathers together a miscellaneous family of dirty children, fowls, ducks, pigeons and a litter of pigs, all living together in happy harmony. In some districts infested by marauding bands, houses are strongly fortified with high walls, containing apertures for firearms, and protected by a moat crossed by a rude draw bridge. Here grain, swine and all under the roof, the farmer and his men might hold out against a year's siege. Early in the morning the laborer may be seen issuing forth with his plow on his shoulder and preceded by one or two buffalos. The plow is a rude implement, consisting of a small iron share, a wooden stem and a handle. It speaks volumes for Chinese conservatism that their implements of husbandry to-day are precisely the same kind as were used 4,000 years ago.

To Clean a Rusty Plow.

The following is from an unknown source, but it is worth a trial: Pour about eight ounces of sulphuric acid as it is classed at the apothecary's into a quart of water; do this slowly and very carefully, for it will burn hands, clothing or almost anything else; also use an earthen or crockery vessel, rather than a tin or iron one. Apply this to the rusty surface two or three times, making each application as soon as the form or one is dry, then wash with clear water and repeat the process. Give some of the worst spots a rub with a bit of bristol brick; wash again with water and wipe dry. Put a little kerosene around the bolts and take the plow to pieces, scouring each piece to get off the remaining rust spots, if necessary. This sounds like a formidable process, but the whole occupation ought not to take over an hour. Oil all exposed surfaces with kerosene when you set the plow away, and when you do your Spring plowing a very few turns will finish off the balance of the rust.

Selling Sheep a Failure.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer*, having seen the statement that dogs would not attack a flock of sheep if several of the flock were bells, relates that a neighbor had six sheep killed by dogs, and in order to protect the balance of the flock, about twenty head, he placed bells on five of them. But within a few weeks four more were killed and two others badly damaged, and three out of the four killed had bells on.

Mistakes in Drainage.

At the session of the Illinois Tile Makers' Association, recently held in Springfield, C. G. Elliott, of Tonica, read a paper on "Mistakes in Drainage," which he summed up as follows: Lack of information on drainage; locating drains without reference to future drains on the same farm; beginning a system of drains at the head of a watershed instead of the outlet; using tile of too small diameter; putting in too few laterals; inattention to details, and failure to make sufficient open ditches for water courses.

Brewers' Grain for Milk.

Malt sprouts contain about 57 per cent. of digestible matter. Hence they are worth to feed about six-sevenths as much as corn meal, pound for pound. At present they can be bought, near large breweries, considerably below that price, and they appear to be an excellent food for milk production. They cannot, however, be recommended to butter-makers, as, in our experience, they impart their flavor to the cream and butter. —*Wisconsin Experiment Station.*

What is the Best Possible Way to Wean a Colt?

The late Horace Greeley said that the way to resume specie payment was to resume. So we may say in regard to weaning a colt. At four or five months old the foal is well able to eat grass in pasture or hay in the barn. It should have oat-meal or bruised oats, a pint at least a day—a quart would be better. Take the mare away so that they will not keep up conversation on the topic, and milk her at least twice a day, wash her udder with vinegar and water (one-half of each) for a few days.

News of the Week.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VOTE.

Returns from all parts of the State are uniform in showing an increased vote. In many places the increase is very marked. Another feature shown is that the people were more than ordinarily arrayed in two great parties; the Greenback and Prohibition vote is comparatively insignificant. The vote was as distinctly marked as if a Presidential ticket had been before the people.

A matter of great surprise is the large vote received by the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. There was a general belief that he would fall far below the rest of the ticket, owing to disaffection among saloon men on account of his opinions on the Scott liquor law. On the contrary, it appears he has been carried fully up with the remainder of the ticket, and in Hamilton County his vote is greater than that for Robinson.

Unofficial returns have been received from all the Counties of Ohio except the five following: Carroll, Geauga, Lorain, Medina and Trumbull. These Counties, in 1883, all gave a Republican majority aggregating 7,072. The following Counties show unofficial Republican majorities on the State ticket:

Ashtabula	4,313	Lake	1,602
Athens	1,6 6	Lawrence	1,291
Belmont	870	Logan	1,178
Champaign	1,044	Lucas	319
Clarke	2,00	Madison	154
Clermont	78	Mahoning	1,059
Clinton	1,472	Meigs	1,681
Columbiana	2,218	Miami	925
Cuyahoga	2,566	Morgan	490
Delaware	420	Morrow	433
Fayette	1,053	Noble	289
Fulton	830	Portage	625
Gallia	1,200	Preble	287
Greene	2,200	Scioto	711
Guernsey	780	Stanmit	1,700
Hamilton	2,258	Union	1,187
Hardin	324	Van Wert	290
Harrison	64	Warren	1,745
Highland	777	Washington	105
Huron	1,169	Wood	609
Jackson	678		
Jefferson	1,372	Total	47,192

The following Counties give Democratic majorities.

Adams	77	Montgomery	565
Allen	128	Muskingum	352
Ashland	750	Ottawa	1,466
Auglaize	2,000	Paulding	64
Brown	1,100	Perry	123
Butler	2,250	Pickaway	1,050
Coshocton	710	Pike	579
Crawford	2,218	Putnam	1,522
Darke	1,222	Richland	1,370
Defiance	1,100	Ross	147
Erie	304	Sandusky	667
Fairfield	1,838	Seneca	1,215
Franklin	952	Shelby	1,528
Hancock	250	Stark	250
Henry	1,553	Tuscarawas	1,000
Hocking	793	Vinton	188
Holmes	2,016	Wayne	22
Knox	13	Williams	97
Licking	1,573	Wyandotte	572
Marion	742		
Mercer	2 240	Total	41,356
Monroe	2,400		

Returns by counties complete do not change the plurality heretofore given. Unexpectedly the Prohibition and Greenback-Butler votes increase proportionately with those of Democrats and Republicans. Prohibition vote last year, 8,362; this year 9,510; Greenback vote last year, 2,937; this year, 3,700—showing no coalition, but that party lines were closely followed. Total Prohibition and Greenback vote, 12,447, or 1,120 more than Robinson's plurality. The rest of the Republican State ticket has an average majority over all of over 5,000. Total vote, 780,373. Last year it was 718,168. In October, 1880, it was 716,186; in November, 1880 724,057. No change in Congressmen, except an increase of 150 in Romeis' majority over Hurd.

The official vote of Ohio, counted by the County Clerks Friday of returns from 60 and semi-official from the other 28 Counties, give Robinson, for Secretary of State, 11,221 and Flickinger, for Board of Public Works, 17,476. Semi-official returns do not report on other Republican candidates, but with 69 Counties the plurality of Johnson for Supreme Judge is 9,213 and between 15,000 and 16,000. The total vote or majorities by Congressional districts cannot be given, but the vote by Counties on Congressmen shows 58,544 Republican majorities and 40,126 Democratic. Net Republican majority on Congressional vote 18,418.

The following table shows the present Congressmen in the 21 Districts of Ohio, and also the Congressmen-elect with their party affiliations:

Present Congressmen.	*Congressmen-elect.*
1. Follett, D.	1. Butterworth, R.
2. Jordon, D.	2. Brown, R.
3. Murray, D.	3. Campbell, D.
4. Le Fevre, D.	4. Anderson, D.
5. Seney, D.	5. Le Fevre, D.
6. Hill, D.	6. Hill, D.
7. Campbell, D.	7. Seney, D.
8. Keifer, R.	8. Little, R.
9. Romeis, R.	9. Cooper, R.
10. Hurd, D.	10. Romeis, R.
11. McCormick, R.	11. Ellisberry, D.
12. Hart, R.	12. Thompson, R.
13. Converse, D.	13. Outhwaite, D.
14. Geddes, D.	14. Grosvenor, R.
15. Warner, D.	15. Wilkins, D.
16. Wilkins, D.	16. Gaines, D.
17. Taylor, R.	17. Warner, D.
18. Wallace, D.	18. I. H. Taylor, R.
19. E. B. Taylor, R.	19. E. B. Taylor, R.
20. Paige, D.	20. McKinley, R.
21. Foran, D.	21. Foran, D.
Republicans, 6.	Republicans, 10.
Democrats, 15.	Democrats, 11.

Both the Democratic and Republican press agree that Tuesday's election in Cincinnati was the bloodiest ever held here. Democratic papers assert that the thousand deputy marshals were employed mainly in intimidating honest voters, while the Republican press censures the conduct of the police force and deputy sheriffs in a similar manner, compares it to the Mississippi policy.

Following is a list of those injured:

KILLED.

Albert Russell, colored.

WOUNDED.

Joe Lowry, shot in the spine; fatal.

Bridget Hughes, struck in the breast with a boulder; dangerous.

John Murphy, shot in the stomach; flesh wound.

Andrew Bennett, colored, shot in the side; not dangerous.

John Dalton, shot in the leg; not dangerous.

Sam Taylor, colored, shot in the side; serious.

Mike Gorman, policeman, shot in the back; dangerous.

Hy Sherlock, policeman, shot in the back; dangerous.

Hy Brown, colored, shot in the abdomen; fatal.

The last three were wounded in the affray at the corner of Sixth and Freeman streets, late at night. Between 50 and 100 people took part in the fight, which grew out of an attempt of Gorman to arrest a negro. Gorman was shot in the back by an unknown person, and a general fusillade followed, in which 100 shots were fired. The riot alarm was sounded, and the disturbance was quelled after the two policemen and Brown had been shot.

THE RESULT OF UNSEATING M'KINLEY.

Stark County went to the Democrats by 100 majority, a Republican gain over 1883 of 600. Of the other Counties in the Twentieth Congressional District Wayne County goes Democratic by 300, a Republican gain of 200; Summit goes Republican by 1,400 majority, a Republican gain of 1,000, and Medina has a Republican majority of 1,180, a Republican gain of 700. McKinley's majority over Paige for Congress is over 2,000.

McKinley will spend two days with Blaine in Indiana, then go to Connecticut, after which he will stump New York.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

A Wheeling dispatch says the Republican State Committee concede the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

Later returns from West Virginia do not change the result as given Wednesday. The Republican gain in nearly every Precinct, and elect the entire County ticket in several Counties hitherto Democratic.

As far as heard from, 28 Counties in West Virginia give Democratic majorities of 12,183 and 22 Counties give Republican majorities of 9,277. Democratic majority 2,856, with four Counties to hear from, which may increase the Democratic majority 1,200. The Democratic plurality in 1880 was 16,136 and 3,100 over Republican and Greenbackers. This year the Republicans and Greenbackers fused. It appears, however, that Democratic Greenbackers in most Counties went back to their party and the Republican Greenbackers did the same. The campaign was virtually a square issue between Republicans and Democrats. The total vote will surpass any in the history of the State.

Maxwell's majority in Putnam County is 259; in Wood 400; in Fayette 170. Tucker County gives Wilson 115 majority. The indications are that Wilson, Democrat, will have 5,000 majority in the State.

A Duel With Knives.

Louis Robinson and Jack Hamilton, of near Eufala, Ala., have been on bad terms on account of the alleged intimacy of the latter with Robinson's wife. They were in Town October 14 and while on the way they began quarreling. They concluded after supper to fight a duel with knives. A large crowd assembled and the duel was fought by the light of torches. Hamilton received a death stab in the neck, falling dead. Robinson had two cuts and died in jail this morning.

BLAINE'S WESTERN TOUR.

HOW BLAINE RECEIVED THE NEWS.

At Monroe, Blaine having been received as "the next President of the United States," he said: "I always object to being introduced in that way. I am only a candidate for the presidency." [Laughter.] He then thanked the people for the kind reception they had given him, and said he would not trouble them with a speech while they were holding their breath to hear the verdict of Ohio.

In the crowd which greeted Blaine at Wyandotte there were a great many workingmen employed in the rolling mill. Mr. Blaine spoke briefly of the influence of the tariff in securing higher wages to American workingmen than are paid for similar work in Europe. His remarks were received very favorably, and he was loudly cheered as the train moved off.

About 3 o'clock the party arrived in Detroit. Here they were transferred to carriages and driven in a procession through the City for more than three hours. Many dwellings and business buildings were gaily decorated, and people were out in great numbers all along the route. After the procession, Mr. Blaine was driven to the house of Mrs. Chandler, wife of the late Sen. Chandler, where he dined in company with Sen. Hale and other friends. Later he came down to the Russell House and reviewed from the balcony a fine torchlight procession. An immense crowd had gathered in front of the hotel and in the open space between there and the City Hall, while the daylight procession was in progress, and most of the people remained there till a late hour.

When Mr. Blaine appeared on the balcony he was repeatedly cheered. Gen. Fremont was on the balcony with Mr. Blaine, and in response to repeated calls both gentlemen made very brief speeches which stirred the crowd to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At about 9 o'clock Mr. Blaine returned to his parlors, where he spent a few minutes in examining returns from Ohio, which had just begun to come in. These were principally from Cincinnati, showing large Republican gains, and at Mr. Blaine's suggestion they were read from the balcony to the people below, who cheered wildly and made all kinds of enthusiastic demonstrations.

At the close of Sen. Palmer's speech, Mr. Blaine appeared upon the platform and was greeted with wild enthusiasm. He spoke as follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS — My friend, Gen. Fremont, will tell you, for he is a soldier, that between two battles the soldiers are entitled to rest. I have seen the great battle in Ohio, and the only excuse I make to myself for saying a word to you to-night is that I may tell you how it was won. It was won by an organization as persistent and as perfect as it was in the power of man to make. It is easier for Michigan to give 50,000 majority than for Ohio to give 15,000. [Applause.] It is easier for Michigan to give 40,000 majority than for Ohio to give 20,000. It is easier for Michigan to give 30,000 than for Ohio to give 25,000, and as the boys say, the returns to-morrow morning may show that Ohio "stumps" you to 50,000. [Tremendous cheers.] I heard before I came to Detroit that you were rather cold in Michigan and were not doing much, but from what I have seen in the square and from what I see here it does not seem to me that any adult male 21 years of age and upwards can be at home in Wayne County to-night. [Loud cheers.] I argue from that the best results, and I venture on top of what has been achieved in Ohio to congratulate you upon what I know you will achieve in Michigan. Good night. [Tremendous applause.]

When Mr. Blaine returned to his room in the Russell House, about 11 o'clock, and while engaged in reading, the telegraph operator looked up and quietly said:

"Mr. Blaine, they have this key in your house, and your wife and family are waiting to talk with you."

Throwing the paper one side, his face lighting up with a radiant smile, Mr. Blaine moved close to the table and listened to the words from home repeated by the operator. His son, Walker Blaine, joined him. For 20 minutes husband and wife conversed freely through almost 1,000 miles of space.

In low tones Mr. Blaine dictated to the operator his messages, and in as low tones did the operator repeat to Mr. Blaine what his wife was saying in the library at Augusta. Mr. Blaine smiled frequently, and once, turning partially about, said:

"She says they are coming up the street with a brass band and a procession."

Then the conversation went on for several minutes, until finally good night was said and the wire was put to its original service of transmitting news from Ohio.

THROUGH MICHIGAN.

There were 29 places in Michigan at which Blaine and Gen. Fremont were called out, Wednesday, but there were really no speeches. In each case they merely congratulated the people upon the Ohio victory, and called upon them to imitate it in Michigan. At most of the points where the crowds were met they were remarkably large, considering the population of the region traversed. The news from Ohio and Mr. Blaine's coming, together, seemed to have wrought the people up to high pitch of excitement, and their enthusiasm could not be exceeded. It was dark when the train reached Howard City, and bonfires began to appear.

About 7:45 the train arrived at Grand Rapids. On the east side of the river Blaine left the train and was escorted by the Republican club through the City to the Morton House, where he passed the night. Several thousand people were in the streets in the neighborhood of the hotel awaiting his arrival, and there were the usual demonstrations of enthusiasm.

The best arranged reception given to Mr. Blaine since he entered Michigan was at Flint on the afternoon of October 17. There were about 8,000 people present, who cheered Mr. Blaine and Gen. Fremont enthusiastically. Blaine spoke longer than usual. In the course of his remarks he denied that he had ever been a Knownothing or in sympathy with that party, and declared himself in favor of prohibiting the exportation to the United States by foreign countries of their paupers and criminals, and the importation of cheap foreign labor under contract, to compete with home labor.

When Blaine was introduced at East Saginaw he was loudly cheered and his brief speech loudly applauded. He spoke of the rapid growth of wealth in Michigan under the influence of the protective policy, and of the interest of not merely preventing its abandonment, but in putting a stop to the continual agitation of the subject in Congress. Gen. Alger, Republican candidate for governor, and Sen. Conger then addressed the meeting. Mr. Blaine and Gen. Fremont addressed a tremendous meeting in the evening.

BLAINE AND FREMONT.

Mr. Blaine continued his tour through Michigan, leaving Grand Rapids at about 9 o'clock. There was the usual demonstration at the depot as the train started. Gen. Fremont was called out and loudly cheered. The places on the route were small, but the crowds were large and enthusiastic.

NAILING A LIE.

At Flint, Mr. Blaine, after calling attention to the protective tariff as the great issue of the campaign and expressing his belief that Michigan, a State so much interested in Protection, would follow the lead of Ohio, said:

"I have received since I have been in this State two or three letters from persons asking me to state whether I had ever been a member of the Know Nothing party. In connection with these inquiries from persons in Michigan I have received some telegrams from the Pacific Coast asking whether I was not a supporter of Mr. Fillmore when he ran in 1856 as a native American candidate for the Presidency. Let me say in full and explicit reply to these inquiries by letter and telegram that I never was a member of the 'Know Nothing Order; that I never voted for a man who was a nominee of it, either for State or National office, and that instead of supporting Mr. Fillmore in 1856, when I was a young man of 26, I had the honor to be a member of the National Republican Convention which nominated Gen. Fremont [cheers] and as the General is now on this platform, he will be able to bear testimony that however deficient my support may have been, it was very earnest and ardent. [Renewed cheers.]

"I was then junior editor of the Kennebec Journal and the paper was entirely devoted to Gen. Fremont's advocacy and aided in giving him the largest majority ever cast in Maine for a Presidential candidate of any party. [Cheers.] The Know Nothing order holds views in regard to immigration and naturalization with which I never had any sympathy, and from which I never hesitated to express dissent, but, in connection with that subject, let me say that there are at present three wrongs which in my judgment require correction; first, I think that the habit which has grown upon the part of some European countries of sending their paupers to the United States ought not to be longer tolerated ['good,' 'good,' and cheers]. I believe in a good American system, which requires each country shall take care of its own poor. ['That's it.'] If in European countries their laws tend to impoverish their working people, those countries ought to take care of them when reduced to want, instead of shipping them to us. [Cheers.]

"Second, and still more objectionable is the practice of shipping their criminals to us, as has been done in many cases, her criminals being released from punishment on condition that they shall come to the United States—a thing that is a very grave offense against this country, and which should not be permitted. [Cheers.] Third—If the tariff for protection is designed to elevate the laboring man in this country, and secure him good wages (and if it is not for that it is not for anything) then I think the custom which some men are trying to introduce of importing cheap contract labor from foreign countries to compete with home labor ought to be prohibited. [Cheers.]

"It is a species of servitude against the spirit of our laws and injures all who are in any way connected with it. Those are three evils that I think ought to be remedied. But as to every honest immigrant seeking to better his condition, whether he come from the British Isle or from the great German empire, from the sunny climes of the Latin nations, or from the brave Scandinavian North, we bid him God speed and give him hearty welcome and hospitality, and when he is admitted to citizenship we assure him protection at home and abroad. [Cheers.] Once among us and of us his rights are equal before the law with those of a native born citizen. No distinction can be tolerated among those who are clothed with the honor of American citizenship." [Renewed cheers.]

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Blaine introduced Gen. Fremont as the gallant soldier who had led the Republican party in its first great political conflict, which, though ending in nominal defeat, was really a preparation for its splendid triumph four years later. The appearance of the General was the signal for enthusiastic cheering. He returned thanks in a brief speech, in which he said:

"Mr. Blaine has referred to the fact that he was a member of the Convention that nominated me in 1856. The loyal and cordial support which I am now giving Mr. Blaine is the best testimony I can bear to what he has said about his earnest support of me when I had the honor to be at the head of the Republican party in its first national campaign." [Renewed cheers.]

At Port Huron there was a fine reception. Rev. A. Hastings Ross read an address of welcome, to which Mr. Blaine replied briefly. Gen. Fremont was then introduced and made a few remarks.

It was about 7:30 o'clock when the train arrived at Detroit. Mr. Blaine, in company with Sen. Hale, was driven to Mrs. Chandler's, where he spent the night. To-day he will go on through Michigan, reaching South Bend in the evening.

A MAGNIFICENT SPEECH.

An immense crowd, animated by the wildest enthusiasm, met the Blaine party at South Bend Saturday. Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

MEN OF INDIANA: The struggle in all human society is first for bread. There is no use in propounding fine theories to the man who is hungry. There is no use in commending political principle to one who is in peril of shelter; there is no use in talking philosophy to one who is naked. Food and clothing are primary requirements of human society, primary elements of human progress, and to secure this you must put the people in the way of earning good wages. [Shouts of "that's right" and cheers.] I never saw any man moved to enthusiasm by silently contemplating the prosperity of another [laughter] while he himself was in need. To move him you want to make him feel his own prosperity. [Cheers.] The beginning, therefore, and end of wise legislation is to give every man a fair and equal chance, and to leave the race of life open and free for all. [Cheering.]

What agency will best accomplish that? What legislation will most tend to that end? Certainly it will not tend to that end to throw open our ports and say, 'send ye all here your fabrics' made by the cheapest and most distressed labor of Europe to compete with our own people who are just opening their shops and building their factories. For if you do not want spin or turn a lathe in these factories at home unless you can get your labor at the European price. ["That's so."] We begin right here. From these considerations we deduce the conclusion that a protective tariff is primarily for the benefit of the laboring man, because if you take in your hand any manufactured article or cast your eye upon anything which cannot be taken in hand you find that the chief constituent element in its cost is labor. In many cases the material is but 1 per cent. and the labor is 99 per cent. in the cost of the article. Therefore, all legislation of a protective character is and must be mainly for the benefit of labor, because labor is the principal element in the cost of the fabric. Hence, if there is any man who is pre-eminently and above all others interested in the tariff it is the laboring man. [Cheers.] If you compare the two great political parties in relation to this question you will find that the Republican party lives, moves, breathes and has its being in Protection. [Loud cheering.]

The protective tariff was one of the first fruits of the election of Mr. Lincoln. We have had it for 24 years on the statute books with various amendments which have been added from time to time to make it more protective, and the result is that all history, ancient, modern and mediæval, may be challenged for a national progress like unto that which we have made since 1861. [Renewed cheers.] I am merely reciting facts and figures of your assessors' books and of the United States census tables when I say that in the last 23 years of the history of this country we have added more wealth, double more, than we had acquired from the discovery of the continent by Columbus down to the election of Abraham Lincoln. [Prolonged cheering.]

There must have been some peculiar and potent agent at work to produce this great result. That agent was the Protective tariff operating to nerve the arm of labor and reward it fairly and liberally. [Cheers.] Whether that policy shall be continued, or whether it shall be abandoned, is the controlling issue in this campaign. All other questions are laid aside for the time. There are many which are worthy of consideration, but two weeks from Tuesday next we shall have an election in every State in the Union to determine with reference to this question the character of the next Congress and the future policy of the Government. You have before you the Republican party, pledged to sustain the protective tariff, and illustrating that pledge by a specific and consistent example extending through the last 23 years. You have on the other hand, the Democratic party which in the 51 years since 1833 has never, in a single instance, voted for Protection and never controlled a Congress that it did not oppose Protection. [That's so."] I say, therefore, to laboring men and to mechanics, some of whom may do me the honor to listen to me, your unions, your leagues and those associations which you have formed for your own advantage and your own advancement are weed and proper in their way. It is your right to have them and to administer them as you choose, but they are not as strong as a rope of sand against the ill-paid labor of Europe if you take away the protective tariff which is now your background and support. [Cheers.] So do not be deluded by the idea that you can dispense with the protective tariff and substitute for it your labor unions. [Renewed cheers.]

I do not distract your attention with any other question. I do not stop to dwell on the great issues that have been made and settled by the Republican party within the last 24 years. That party has made a deeper and more glorious imprint in history than any political organization that ever was charged with so great a responsibility, and it is the patriotic pride of every man who has belonged to it and has shared its labors, its responsibilities, its triumphs and its honors. [Great cheers.]

POLITICAL POINTS.

Sec. Gresham considers Indiana safe for Blaine.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood visited the Louisville Exposition Wednesday, and soon after left for New York.

The Detroit Journal says Ohio went Republican because McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, promised to move out of the State if it didn't go Democratic.

At a conference of anti-fusion Greenbackers at Cedar Rapids, Ia., an address to the Greenbackers was issued urging the erasure of the names of all Democrats from the Electoral, State, Congressional and County fusion tickets now in the field.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood spoke Sunday night to an audience of 500 persons in New York. She recapitulated the arguments she has used on previous occasions, and urged that the National bank circulation should be increased, to keep pace with population, and that the tariff should be lowered.

A Woman and Child Burned to Death on the Prairie.

On October 15, 25 miles north of Jamestown, Dak., the wife and a three-year-old child of Carl Schroeder burned to death in a prairie fire which the woman was trying to prevent destroying a wheat stack. One of the children saved himself by reaching plowed ground, and two others by running into a pond of water. The mother and little child had reached ground burned over, but, suffocated by fire, fell and their clothing was consumed on their bodies. When found the child was clasped in its mother's arms.

Scarlet Fever.

Fifty new cases of scarlet fever were reported in the Girls' Industrial School, at Milwaukee, a State institution, on October 18, making a total of 60 cases. The disease is of a mild type, and there have been no fatalities as yet.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

CLEVELAND GOES TO NEW YORK.

Gov. Cleveland left Albany October 15, accompanied by Daniel S. Lamont, his Private Secretary, and Mayor Ranks, of Albany. It was the expressed wish of the Governor that no demonstration be made in his honor along the route.

At Poughkeepsie, however, the crowd was so large and enthusiastic that he was induced to show himself to the assemblage, and for five minutes he shook hands with all who could reach him. At this point Senator and Mrs. Newbold boarded the train, and the Governor chatted pleasantly with Mr. Newbold until Garrison was reached.

Here Hamilton Fish got on board the train, and entered the car occupied by the Governor. They greeted each other cordially and conversed together until the arrival of the train at the Grand Union Depot, about 10:30.

A committee composed of Sen. Barnum, Chairman Abram S. Hewitt, Sen. Gorman, of Maryland, ex-Mayor Grace, Sen. Gwinne,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Germany.

The Czar, in a telegraph dispatch to the Grand Duke Alexis, on the occasion of the laying of the keels of the ironclads at Sebastopol, said: "I rejoice at the new birth of the Black Sea fleet. God grant that the spirit of the old fleet may revive and render good service to the fatherland."

Six officers of the army, who were sentenced to death for political offenses, were executed at St. Petersburg, Saturday. Besides them, there were two women who paid the death penalty—one, Madame Wallkenstein, the other, Mary Figner, daughter of a priest. The only persons who witnessed the execution were the Ministers of Justice and Interior and the prison officials.

A DEAD DUKE.

Wilhelm I., Duke of Brunswick, died at Berlin on October 18. He was born April 25, 1806, and ascended the throne April 25, 1831. He was unmarried and the last representative of the Ducal House of Brunswick. He was one of the wealthiest of the German sovereigns, and it is reported that he bequeathed his vast estates to the Emperor of Austria. The law of succession provides that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg shall assume the regency, under the guarantee of the German Emperor.

Russia.

"DISRESPECT" IN RUSSIA.

The St Petersburg Chief of Police has ordered the proprietors of all hotels, restaurants, and similar places, to remove portraits of the Czar from public rooms, on the ground that disrespect is shown them by the public.

A MOB OF STUDENTS.

A mob of university students smashed the windows of the publication office of the Moscow Gazette on October 17. One hundred rioters were arrested.

MINE DISCOVERED.

A mine has been discovered in a cellar at St. Petersburg, on the Nevskoi Prospect street, directly against the ravelin of St. Peter and St. Paul fortress. Four Russians and three foreigners have been arrested.

NAPTHA AS FUEL.

The Russian Government has projected an experiment to ascertain whether naphta residuum can be advantageously used as fuel for steam engines. If the experiment is successful the adoption of this substance as a fuel for the Russian fleet, instead of coal, is contemplated.

Egypt.

The expenses of the Nile expedition increase daily, and it will probably cost England £19,000,000.

The Egyptian Ministry has ordered the resumption of payment of railway and telegraph revenues to Caisse De La Dette Publique, and the resumption of payment of other revenues at last.

OSMAN DIGNA.

It is believed that Osman Digna, the rebel leader, will succeed in massing his forces at Handub. The English have lost their chance of crushing him before the present Dulu the weather and crops favor him.

EL MAHDI.

A native, who arrived at Wady Halfa on October 16 from El Obeid, by way of Merawee, reports that no steamer has been wrecked, but a dahabieh, the crew of which were murdered within a day's march of a friendly territory. The native reports El Kanbi's troops occupy the high ground along the Nile north of Khartoum, and have thrown broken telegraph wires across the river.

FORTY MEN MASSACRED.

A special messenger has returned to Dongola from Wady Gama. He reports the inhabitants there declare the steamer whom ran aground some days ago, had a quantity of money on board which was taken by the Arabs. They also say there were 40 European and natives on the steamer. The steamer was armed and carried the booty which had been captured in fights with the rebels. It had also on board the heads of rebels who were killed at Khartoum. When the steamer ran aground at Talmant the inhabitants were terrified. The messenger reports the story of treachery and massacre to which the people on the steamer were subjected. He says there were no whites among the prisoners.

THE SIEGE OF KHARTOUM.

The steamer Feruz, with 40 rowboats on board, arrived at Dongola. Osman Norradin, an inhabitant of Korti, has arrived from Khartoum, having been 14 days on the way. He was present at Khartoum during the whole siege, and saw Gordon capture a quantity of guns and rifles of the rebels. He says the road from Khartoum to Sennar is free of rebels. Gordon's steamers, after bombarding Berber, Dejeyeen and Nimrah, returned in safety to Khartoum.

Khosseid Pasha, the Governor, has arrived from Berber with a force which Gordon was collecting in readiness at the time when Nurreldin left. El Mahdi came to Shutt, only six days' journey from Khartoum, but on hearing of the insurrection at Geli, El Deir was forced to turn back. Before starting he summoned the tribesmen and villagers to accompany him, but very few obeyed.

The Chinese Trouble.

Rumors are current in Paris to the effect the French gained another victory in Tonquin, and 450 Chinese fell in the engagement.

It was reported on October 20 that the Chinese have made an attack on That Nguyen, in Upper Tonquin, and been repulsed with heavy loss.

It is reported on October 20 the Chinese are fleeing from Shanghai, in fear the City will be bombarded by the French.

A dispatch has been received at the Chinese Embassy, in Berlin, confirming the statement that the Chinese under C. Lin Ningchuan defeated 1,800 French at Tamsui on the 15th inst. French operations there were frustrated by torpedos.

The London Standard's Hong Kong dispatch says a loan of $3,000,000 has been obtained by the Chinese Government from Hong Kong. The Shanghai Bank's appeal to the people for a loan was a failure.

Fresh forces of Chinese are invading Tonquin. Gen. Brière De Lisle telegraphs that there are many European officers in the Chinese army.

A dispatch of the 17th from Tien Tsin to the London Times, says: "In an interview the Viceroy asserted that two battles were fought at Lang Kiang, midway between Dangson and Bacninh, one resulting in the defeat of the Chinese and the other in the defeat of the French. The losses of the French were considerable and those of the Chinese heavy.

The Paris Figaro says the Chinese force defeated at Chu, was only a column of the left wing of the Chinese army invading Tonquin. It explains the slaughter of 5,000 Chinese by the fact that no quarter was given or taken, and no prisoners taken. The right column, which is passing along the river Songcan, is directed against Houghoa.

Gen. DeLisle telegraphs from Chu, on the Upper Loochuan River, under date of October 13, as follows: "Col. Dounier, after a brilliant engagement Friday, carried the hights commanding Fortress Chu, forcing the points flappat of a large entrenched Chinese camp, which was defended by five cuirassed forts. The Chinese forces were very large. Their losses during the engagement were heavy. On Saturday they attempted to assume the offensive, but our artillery silenced the ground with Chinese bodies. After losing all their positions the Chinese fled towards Langson, raising their entrenched camp at Khech. The French loss was 50 killed, one officer; and 150 wounded. Two officers were wounded. Our troops were animated with the greatest order. The Chinese engaged were part of the best troops of the Empire, perfectly armed, and maneuvered in European style. Chinese losses, 2,000 killed, including their chief commander. The Chinese inv sion of Tonquin has been arrested in the direction of Langhon."

In a riot at Hong Kong, the police fired on the mob, and several persons were killed.

A Foo Chow dispatch to the London Times, Thursday, says: "Another engagement was fought on the shore of Tamsui. Three thousand Chinese were killed. The French loss was trifling."

The Chinese Government has forbidden any trade in firearms between European and Chinese. The general opinion at Hong Kong is that the arbitrary regulations of Chinese officials are rapidly increasing the anti-English feeling among natives.

Great Britain.

The last volume of Froude's life of Carlyle is issued. In the preface to this volume Froude defends the revelations of the inner life of Carlyle contained therein, and says reticence upon that subject would have implied there was something to hide from the public.

The marriage of Ida Therese Foote, daughter of Capt. Foote, United States Navy, and Lord Montague Paulet, son of the Marquis of Winchester, took place on Tuesday in St. George's Church, London. United States Minister Lowell and a large and fashionable company were present. The wedding presents were many and costly. Queen Victoria sent an antique diamond and gold breakfast service. The Princess of Wales sent a diamond necklace and an Indian shawl. The beauty of the American bride was much admired. Her entire trousseau, of American manufacture, commanded admiration.

The St. James Gazette has a new sensation. It prints a statement showing a degree of sloth, incompetency and favoritism on the part of the British officers in India which is unparalleled. The Gazette says it has indisputable authority for saying we are approaching a crisis in comparison with which the Sepov rebellion of 1857 will be commonplace. The principal dangers arise from the disloyalty of Mohammedans in Calcutta and Bombay, and Russian invasion which is always threatened by way of Afghanistan. The Gazette promises to publish still more startling revelations in which expressions of natives of India by tax farmers and collectors will be shown in as bad light as the crimes of Warren Hastings.

The Tories have started a new crusade in the north of England. The chief promoters of the movement are of the extreme protectionist school, whose dogma is that retaliatory measures should be adopted against every foreign government in which protection is employed in any shape. A deputation of workmen representing the new propaganda are stumping the mining and iron manufacturing districts, pointing out the disadvantage to England of a system of bounties given by the governments of Continental Europe to manufacturers in those countries. They claim that foreign products are crowding out home manufacturing industries, and berate the English Government for its supineness and inaction. They favor retaliation by means of protective tariff, and point to the distress among the miners and millers as proofs of their assertions.

DYNAMITER ARRESTED.

As the passengers were disembarking from the American line steamer Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, an Irish detective arrested a Hungarian steerage passenger on suspicion. His luggage was subjected to search, with the result of the discovering of 30 packages of dynamite, making about 1½ pounds.

DISCUSSING AMERICAN POLITICS.

The London Times of October 16 devote its leader to American politics, apropos of the election. Some noteworthy sentences are as follows: "Ohio continues loyal to the Republican party. It is unlikely she will reverse her majority of 16,000 in November. The Presidential contest is now narrowed to New York and Indiana. No great issues have been raised during the campaign. Personal questions have been more debated than the tariff or civil service reform. When the election has been decided Free Trade will probably become the burning and dividing question in America."

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT DISCHARGED.

The Tichborne claimant was secretly brought to Pentonville prison on the night of October 20, and discharged the next morning, quite unexpectedly to himself, his time having still three days to run.

At Scotland Yard the Claimant received a ticket of leave requiring him to report monthly by letter to the authorities. He appeared to be in good health. He will remain quiet for the present, keeping his residence a secret.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER SULLIVAN.

Alexander M. Sullivan, the well-known Irish leader, and one of the founders of the Home Rule movement, died at Dublin October 17.

Egypt.

Many thousand people attended Sullivan's funeral at Dublin, October 20. The procession is very large. Conspicuous in it were the Mayor, Corporation, 25 high sheriffs of Dublin, many Irish members of Parliament, and various public bodies. Many shops closed in honor of the distinguished dead.

DIED OF FRIGHT.

A melancholy incident was connected with the outbreak of fire on board the steamer Nevada. One steerage passenger, an Irish woman, was thorely panic stricken, and died of fright.

JOY AND THE WABASH.

Pres. Joy, of the Wabash Railroad Company, sailed for New York from London on October 16, on the steamship Germanic. It is thought the reorganization scheme will prove a failure. This week's Truth joins in a crusade against the Wabash reorganization scheme. It says that the new reconstruction committee is to be distrusted and that Pres. Joy is unworthy of confidence because he is a partner of Jay Gould. It implores the English holders of Wabash bonds to insist upon an exposure of past swindles in connection with the road, and demand a searching inquiry as to the status of its leased lines. The article concludes by denouncing the Wabash deal as one of the greatest robberies of modern times.

Dominion of Canada.

A slight snow fell at Montreal, Tuesday, the first of the season.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

An accident occurred on the 15th at Tebury Station, on the Canada Southern, by which the express, going east, ran into a gravel train which was pulling out of siding to the main line. The express train consisted of baggage, express, smoking, two first class and two Pullmans. The smoking car was turned upside down, thrown into a ditch and broken into fragments. Express Engineer Ivan. Cox was instantly killed. His fireman, F. Tyrrn, miraculously escaped unhurt. The injured are Samuel Woods, of Fletcher, head seriously cut; a child of John Callaghan, of Toronto, hands burned by being thrown on a stove; baggagemaster, of Detroit, badly burned about the legs and body.

IN THE HANDS OF ROUGHS.

Michipicoten, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is reported to be in possession of a gang of roughs and whisky sellers. The respectable people of the place have received notice to quit the Town. On Friday night last the Canadian Pacific Railway office was riddled with bullets by a band of masked men. John MacKenzie, an employe, was shot in the hand. Capt. Burde was fired at in bed a few nights ago, the ball passing within a few inches of his head.

APPROPRIATED THE FUNDS.

R. Tremain, who has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Halifax (N. S.) Fire Insurance Company for many years, has been absent from the City for a fortnight without leave. An examination of the books shows he has made away with a portion of the funds, extending over several years. The directors say they don't know the exact amount, but it won't be large enough to affect the credit or dividends of the company. Tremain is about 70 years of age, and was looked upon as a highly respectable church member.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

Woltz Bros., jewelers, Toronto, have assigned. Liabilities $50,000; assets about half. The liabilities of James Campbell & Son, stationers and publishers, have assigned at $70,000; assets unknown. The Mechanics' Bank is interested to $40,000. Barber Bros., wholesale woolens, Streetsville, have assigned. Liabilities $200,000; assets $100,000. The Bank of Commerce is a creditor $90,000.

UNRULY CANADIANS.

Special dispatches from Cairo assert that the Canadian boatmen are unruly and refuse to obey their officers.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Second Congress of the Church of England in Canada opened at Toronto on October 15. A large number of clergymen are present, many of them from a distance. Among others are Dr. McMurray, of Niagara; Bishop Potter of New York, and the Bishop of Chicago, all of whom took seats on the platform.

France.

The Prefect of the Paris police closed 20 clubs, owing to gambling practices.

A Paris dispatch says: "Melino, Minister of Agriculture, will amend the bill increasing the duties on foreign live stock so as to make the duty on oxen 50 francs a head, sheep 5 francs, swine 10 francs a head. He will also support the demand of the Council General of Nice that the Government shall levy duty of 3 francs per hundred weight on wheat, and 4 francs per hundred weight on flour. The French press is absorbed in the discuss on of protective duties."

THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

The London Times says England has significd to Germany her acceptance of the principles on which the African conference is to take place, but has not yet formally accepted the invitation to be present at the conference.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Five French men of war are stationed before Kelung, and eight before Tamsui. The Chinese are fortifying the hights and refuse to surrender their positions. Natives in Southern Formosa are harassing the Chinese troops, who are asking for reinforcements.

A DEADLOCK.

The French Cabinet are in favor of the Budget proposals of Tierard, Minister of Finance. A deadlock is thus created between the Ministry and the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The report that Tierard and Gen. Campenan, Minister of War, will resign, continues to gain currency.

NOTES.

Landgrave Frederick William of Hesse died Wednesday at Hamburg.

The market town of Helmhar.lts, Upper Austria, has been destroyed by fire.

Grant, Barfoot & Co., lithographers, Toronto, have assigned. Liabilities, $60,000.

The Pope has sent $2,000 to Catania for the relief of the sufferers by the recent cyclone.

It is estimated the loss on both sides in the recent three days' fighting at Gregillo, Peru, was 400 killed.

The vintage of 1884 is the best in France since 1874. The present year's wines will be delicate and full of bloom.

A Lima despatch says: "Trujillo has been taken by the Government troops, after three days' battle. This closes the campaign in the Northern Departments."

The German Gazette asserts that Gen. Gourko will be made Minister of War, Pobodonousseff, Minister of Public Instruction, and De Ganoff, President of the Council of Ministers.

The election at Malines on October 19 was attended with great disorder. The civic guard was called out and placed under arms to quell the disturbance. The mob smashed the windows in the convent. Seventeen rioters were arrested.

The commander of the German corvet Leipzig hoisted the German flag in the ports of Segure, African coast, the fifth of September, and placed the territory under German protection. The native chief gave his consent.

Admiral Courbet has decided to blockade the northern coast of Formosa before he orders a renewal of the attack on Tamsui. The Admiral wired his Government that he expects to resume offensive operations on land and sea next week.

The editor of a newspaper at Monat Bernase, Oberland, was publicly assassinated Friday, in the market place of that Town, by the Ultramontane society. The victim had made objectionable comments in his paper.

Minister Foster will sail from Madrid for America shortly with the new Spanish West India Commercial Treaty, which has been signed by Senor J. De Elduayen, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Minister Foster will return to Madrid to negotiate a commercial treaty on terms which Spain has already accepted.

Ruiz, the revolutionist, hoisted the Colombian flag over the steamer Alajuela, at Panama. After capturing the vessel he coaled the steamer and then steamed up the coast. The Alajuela was filled with soldiers. The State Government officers seized the tug Morro, after Ruiz had abandoned her, and putting on board 150 men and two guns went in pursuit of Ruiz. The Colombian Government ordered the recapture of the Alajusta at any cost.

The Congo yellow book confirms the information relative to the Congo country, already published. Bismarck, writing to the French Ambassador at Berlin September 20, considers it expedient to issue invitations forthwith to the six nations intrenched in the Congo country, including the United States, that other powers, including the Scandinavian States, be invited later to share in the deliberation to secure a general assent. This evidence that France is disposed to submit to the views of Germany, produces in Paris a bad impression, and fears are expressed that Germany is duping France.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A. W. Norton, absconding railway contractor, wanted at Deale, Pa., was arrested in New York Sunday night. It is said he absconded with $75,000.

Richard Simpson, cashier of J. C. Jones' & Fisher's bank, at Lagunta, Col., has absconded, and reports say he took with him all the bank's available cash, amounting to several thousands. Officers are in pursuit.

Ida Peck, aged 22, committed suicide in a house of ill-fame, in Baltimore, by taking laudanum. Her true name was Denier, and her parents are wealthy residents of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. She had been leading a fast life only one year.

A Harrodsburg, Ky., special says: Dr Dillar, a prominent physican, and Wm. Curry, in sport, began throwing water on each other. They soon became angry, and Curry struck Dillar on the head with a glass, killing him.

Bill Morris, the notorious train robber and associate of Polk Wells, was sentenced at Atkaloosa, Kan., to 21 years for burglary. After sentence the prisoner attempted suicide in the Court-room, cutting an artery in his arm and causing a serious loss of blood.

At Somerset, Pa., a number of Hungarian laborers undertook to drill out a charge of dynamite and giant powder which had failed to explode. A spark ignited the powder and a terrific explosion followed. One was killed, another had his right arm torn off, and a number of others were badly bruised and burned.

Robert Williams, of David City, Neb, has absconded, taking with him $27,000 of money borrowed from confidential friends in church, Sunday school, temperance and political circles, in all of which he was prominent. He was Superintendent of a Sunday school, candidate for election on the St. John ticket, and ran for District Judge last Fall. He is supposed to be in Canada.

At Leavenworth, Sunday, Richard J. Wadly, an iron molder, about 50 years old, shot his wife and Mrs. Logue at a boarding house, then shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Both women will probably die. Mrs. Waddy was from Troy, N. Y., has been married since last March, but left her husband on discovering he had another wife in Albany, N. Y. Mrs. Logue had also been married, but had separated from her husband. The affair grew out of domestic infelicity.

The Grand Jury of the Hustings Court at Petersburg, Va., found three separate indictments against M. W. White, teller of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, for making fraudulent entries on the teller's book, whereby his uncle, Thomas White, was credited with $10,500, as having been deposited by him, and others, R. A. Young and R. W. Thompson, of this city, were credited with different sums having been deposited by them. The Grand Jury failed to find a true bill in the case of John Beckwith, book-keeper of the bank, previously indicted for making fraudulent entries in individual entries in favor of Thomas White, cashier.

INDUSTRIAL.

All coal companies have agreed to suspend production on the 30th and 31st of October, the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th of November, and the first and last week in December.

The Carriage Builders' Association at St. Louis elected Henry C. McLean, of Wilmington, Del., President. The Association meets in Boston next year on the second Wednesday in October.

The tobacco factory of Watson and McGill, one of the largest in Petersburg, Va., which suspended operations some weeks ago, has resumed work. It employs 400 operatives.

The announcement that the Wamsutta Woolen Mill, at Fall River contemplated shutting down indefinitely was incorrect. James C. Eddy stated that it was not decided to shut down.

G. Smith, of the Lambton woolen mills, Toronto, has forwarded a large consignment of Canadian-made tweeds and woolens to England. Should the shipment result successfully others will be made.

Cornelius Davy, a contractor, was forcibly taken from the train by 50 Italians at work for him, at Wellesley, Mass., October 17, and badly cut. He was then taken to a barn and held a prisoner. Police from Boston were dispatched to Wellesley.

The Enterprise Factory, Augusta, Ga., shut down for six weeks, has commenced running full time. The Augusta and King mills are running full time. Wages have been reduced 25 per cent. The three mills employ 1,800 hands. The Sibley mill, which employs 600 hands, is putting in additional machinery. The Algerton mill is also running. Some other small mills, shut down several weeks, will soon commence running at reduced wages.

The balance of the miners in the Ohio Central and Buckeye Creek regions struck for an advance in the rate of mining to 80 cents per ton. Those in the mines of W. P. Rend, the Sunday Creek Coal Company and the Columbus & Eastern Railway Company, operators have refused to concede the demand and the miners will not resume work to-morrow morning. This action will cut off heavy contributions from the Ohio Central, which have been made to the striking miners in the Hocking Valley.

The distributing of merchantise throughout the United States during the past week has been somewhat interfered with on the interest in and the excitement attendant upon the election in Ohio. This is not thought to have had a marked effect, and special dispatches to Bradstreet's from leading commercial centers confirm previous reports that general trade through the United States is decidedly dull. At no point is much if any change looked for prior to the general election, and from New England a number of dealers are of the opinion that no revival can be looked for till in February or March next.

Hog products have been easier in the face of free arrivals of hogs at Western ports, and under the influence of excited buyers of those most in contract of markets at the East. The foreign demand is light, and this favored a downward tendency.

The annual meeting of the Pullman Palace Car Company was held at Chicago on October 17. The financial statement showed assets of $26,163,382; liabilities, $18,655,670; surplus, invested in assets of the Company, $7,353,712; earnings, profits and rentals during the year, $14,456,457; operating expenses, maintenance of rentals, dividends, etc., $8,283,765; surplus for the year, $1,192,694. Directors and officers were elected, and a quarterly dividend of two per cent. declared.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

CLEVELAND ASSAULTED.

As Governor Cleveland was going from the Executive Mansion to the Albany Capital, about 9 o'clock on October 20, he was assaulted in front of the Medical College on Eagle street, by Samuel Boone, of Elmira, who struck at the Governor with his right hand. The blow was warded off, and the man repeated the blows several times, without hitting the Governor's face. He then darted toward a pile of cobble stones, but was intercepted by Dr. George H. Houghton before he obtained a missile. Boone returned to the attack on the Governor, when Houghton seized and held him, and the Governor deliberately resumed his walk.

Boone was released, and went quickly to his boarding house on Lancaster street, where he was arrested shortly afterwards.

Dr. Haughton overtook the Governor and conversed briefly with him about the assault. The Governor proceeded to the Capitol and went to work, alluding only casually to the matter to attaches of the office. In Police Court Boone pleaded not guilty, and asked three days to prepare his case, as he wanted to telegraph Judge Boardman Smith, of the Supreme Court, to defend him. The case was put down for Wednesday afternoon. Boone has been seeking for the pardon of his brother-in-law, Byron B. Fairbanks, sentenced to two years for shooting into a crowd assembled near his house on Halloween, and seriously wounding a boy. Boone and his wife called on the Governor at Elmira during the recent State Fair, and asked for the pardon of Fairbanks. The Governor said he would look it over when he returned to Albany. He mentioned the matter to District Attorney Stanchfield, who expressed himself as strongly opposed to granting the application, as he did not think there were any groun is for clemency.

About a week or 10 days after Cleveland's return here Boone turned up. The Governor said he had not reached the case yet. Boone made some threatening remarks and retired. Boone followed the Governor back and forth to the executive mansion that day, and declared he would not leave until he got a pardon. Finally he disappeared.

Last Monday Boone reappeared with his wife. Mrs. Boone went into the Executive Chamber, while her husband remained in the ante-room. She became excited and violent in her language, and, the Governor's attendants say, suddenly struck at Cleveland, who seized her arm before the blow came, and requested the woman to be seated and be calm. He rose and she sat down, and then screaming fell to the floor in violent hysterics. Two orderlies then removed her across the street to a house, where she was treated. She has been hysterical most of the time since.

Boone states that when he heard his wife's scream he rushed into the Executive Chamber and found the Governor just letting go of her. He was put aside by orderlies, who removed the woman. He claims the treatment of his wife was so severe that she is in a dying condition, and overcome by his feelings, he attacked the Governor.

A reporter of the Albany Journal, who called at the house were M. S. Boone saw her and the bruises on her arm, where 'tis alleged the Governor seized her were shown her. The attendants said she was in a comatose condition and apparently dying.

All sorts of sensational reports have been sent out, one account saying the Governor had been assassinated. Great excitement prevailed until the facts became known. The above is a true statement of the whole affair.

BLAINE IN INDIANA.

Mr. Blaine left South Bend on the morning of October 20, at 10 o'clock upon a special train, in charge of Gen. Williams, of Lafayette. John C. New and a number of Indiana speakers were also on the train. The plan of the day was to drop one speaker at each place where the train was stopped, so as to have an orator address the crowd after Mr. Blaine had gone.

At Elkhart, the first stop, there was a crowd of 5,000 people. Mr. Blaine left the train and ascended a stand there. He addressed his remarks entirely to the tariff issue. He said then the Democratic party surrendered its authority. Indiana was unimportant in the list of States, but last year its industrial products reached the enormous sum of $150,000,000. He wanted to ask any fair or candid man, be he Democrat or Republican, whether that great prosperity could have been reached without a protective tariff. The two parties divided upon this issue. "Be careful in your judgment as free men upon the 4th of next November," said Mr. Blaine, as he bid Elkhart good bye.

BLAINE AT ANN ARBOR.

Mr. Blaine left Detroit at 8:30 on October by special train on the Michigan Central road. This is the last day of his tour in Michigan. The first stop was at Ann Arbor, where the most remarkable scene of the trip occurred. There was a vast throng around the depot, but the students of the university of Michigan seemed to have taken possession of the place, and when Mr. Blaine appeared their cheering and yelling were so hearty and so long-continued they seemed to occupy the whole time the train could remain at Ann Arbor. All attempts of the local committeemen to get a hearing were utter failures. At last, when Mr. Blaine stretched out his hand, intimating that he was about to speak, the noise immediately subsided. He began his little speech by saying: "During the war we used to hear a good deal about the 'Rebel yell,' which was supposed to imply great vigor and determination, but it seems to me the young men who do me the honor to appear here to-day could have terrified the whole army of Lee." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Blaine then spoke on the responsibility of educated young men, and left for the students the solution of the problem why so many college men, who are Free Traders at 20, are Protectionists at 40.

THE CONTEST IN ILLINOIS.

In commenting upon the supervision of the polls in Chicago, and the appointing of Deputy United States Marshals and Deputy Sheriffs, the Times of October 18, says: "The Democrats, that is to say, 100 of them, organized yesterday, which they are pleased to style a Vigilance Committee. It is composed of determined men who are resolved that no intimidation or violence shall rule at the Chicago polls, at least that there shall be none done by Republicans, and their orders are to provoke no fight themselves nor to indulge in any as long as the contest is wordy, but if any bulldozing is attempted by negro or other Deputy Marshals to resist it, and if any Democrat is shot to see to it that the shooter at once suffers the same fate. So the matter stands, and if the feeling keeps growing in intensity there will be serious trouble in Chicago on election day."

CROP NOTES.

A Mobile dispatch of the 17th says: "The drouth is nearly 11 weeks old. There is much inconvenience and some suffering all over the South. Drives to rivers have to be made to water cattle. The rivers themselves are very low, and gradually reaching the point noted in 1856, when the Alabama could be waded at Montgomery. Cotton was burnt out more than three weeks ago and very little top corn can be made and this little only in the lowlands. However the drouth of 1884 cannot equal in destructiveness that of 1858, no matter how long it lasts."

The Michigan Mine Fire.

The underground fire at the Calumet & Hecla Mine, Hancock, Mich., which the managers once believed they had under control, is still burning. The smoke is more dense now than at any previous time, making it impossible to enter the mine. They have located the fire, however, which is an abandoned drift in the eighth level and it can result in no damage to the mine, further than to prevent its being worked till the fire extinguishes itself. The entrances to the mine are all closed as tightly as possible which, it is believed, will assist in smothering the fire. Two men, John Ropsen and Gribble, were suffocated in an effort to extinguish the fire.

Express Train Wrecked and Burned.

The Chicago express on the Louisville New Albany & Chicago Railroad, consisting of baggage, express, two coaches and sleeper, struck a defective rail about 2:40 o'clock A. M., five miles south of Greencastle, Ind. The entire train was ditched, except the sleeper. The engineer, fireman and baggageman were seriously injured. No injury to passengers save bruises. The train immediately took fire, and all the cars, including the sleeper, were totally consumed, the passengers on the sleeper only saving what they had on their person. The damage to engine, cars burned and incidental losses will aggregate upward of $30,000.

Funds for Fire-Water.

An Indian Territory special says: The annual payment by the Government to the Delaware Indians was made on October 4, in the Cooweescoowee District, Cherokee Nation. The Delawares are entitled to a certain per cent. per acre for land taken by the Government, and the payments are made under the provisions of the treaty of 1866. The disbursements are under the supervision of Indian Agent Tufts. The funds are distributed to the tribes per capita. Of the several thousand Delawares, each man, woman and child will receive a certain sum.

Commencing Monday next the Everett Mills at Lawrence, Mass., will run only 40 hours a week.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

W. Lind & Co., London, Ont., wholesale hatters and furriers, have assigned. Liabilities, $50,000; assets about $30,000.

Application was made at St. Louis for the appointment of a Receiver for the Harrison Wire Works. It is believed the company's liabilities will exceed the assets by $400,000.

A. W. Bowman, capitalist and real estate broker of San Francisco has failed. He was a director of the Clay Street Bank and Oakland Savings Bank, also the holder of many important trusts. He refuses to make a statement at present.

The Directors of the Metropolitan National bank have issued a circular to the bank's stockholders, asking for a permission to put the institution into liquidation. The bank while perfectly sound could not recover from the bad effects of the Seney failure.

J. B. Townsend, counsel for the Schuylkill Navigation Company, has petitioned the United States Court at Philadelphia for an order on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway receivers to pay $219,600, representing unpaid rentals. The matter was referred to Geo. M. Dallas, the master.

The failures for the last seven days as reported to Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., number for United States and Territories 192; for Canada, 26, or a total of 218, as against a total of 220 last week. The failures are numerous in Texas and the South generally; also in the Pacific States; rather below the average in other sections of the country.

Grenada, Miss., has been thrown into a state of intense excitement by the failure of the banking house of N. E. Snider & Sons. It turns out that the bank has been insolvent for more than a year; that Col. Snider on his deathbed insisted that his sons should attempt to make up the deficit. They agreed to do so. A creditor's meeting has been called, but no statement is made. The assets of the firm are $70,000; liabilities something less.

The failure of A. W. Bowman, capitalist and real estate broker of San Francisco, which was announced last Wednesday, will prove to be much more serious than at first supposed. It is now pretty well established the misappropriations of moneys will reach $500,000. One of the heaviest losers will, it is said, be Mrs. Harry Bowie, at present in Europe. She was immensely wealthy in her own right, and Bowman had absolute control of her affairs. He was a heavy borrower from the Bank of California, but it is believed the bank is fully secured. It is difficult to get at the facts, as interested parties refuse to say anything until the assignee has made his settlement. Bowman, who is ill in bed, has been placed under arrest.

FIRE RECORD.

On October 15 fire destroyed a good portion of the business part of Lawrenceburg, Ky. Loss, $40,000; partially insured.

The Union Tobacco Works, Louisville, Frederick Jansen, proprietor, burned on October 15. Loss $50,000; insured. Ninety people are thrown out of employment.

Fire broke out in Miss Gibben's millinery store at Montague, Mich., at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, and destroyed two blocks. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

Fluck's woolen mill at Fate Station, near Ann Arbor, Mich., burned on October 17. Loss, $40,000; insurance unknown. It has 12,000 pounds of wool and orders for six months ahead.

A fire which started in Rice's box and tag factory, Plymouth street, Brooklyn, Sunday, spread to adjoining property, and the entire loss and damage is estimated at over $300,000; partially insured.

The forest fires in Big Egg Harbor Swamp, New Jersey, have already destroyed 70 acres of valuable cedar timber, belonging to Elias Rusell, causing a loss of several thousand dollars. The extensive cranberry bog of the Atlantic Company will be totally destroyed.

Fire broke out on the morning of the 16th in the colored people's huts, near Goodsell's oyster house, Critchell, Md. The following is a list of houses burned: Goodsell's oyster house, Blizzard's dwelling and Opera House, Hemingway's oyster house, Long, Coulbourn & Co.'s oyster house and lumber yard, Stribb's oyster house, Thomas Coulter's oyster house and dwelling, Chase's oyster house, Lawson & Woodland's store and dwelling, and 30 or 40 colored people's dwellings.

Pacific Railroads Before the United States Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court, on October 20, advanced and set for argument on November 17, Pacific Railway cases, viz: The Texas & Pacific Railroad Company against McAllister, Murphy & Kirk, and the Union Pacific Railway Company against Kansas City, Myers, Harwood and Knuth. All these cases present the same question, namely, whether corporations which are organized under the laws of the United States can, on that ground alone, remove to Federal courts actions brought against them in State Courts, or, in other words, do all actions at law against corporations chartered by Congress constitute cases arising under laws of the United States which are removable to the Federal Courts under the act of March 22, 1875? The Question is one of great interest and importance to the people of all States through which the Pacific Railroad systems extend.

A Regular Battle in Indiana.

A report comes from Unionville Ind., of a battle between two desperados named Eldridge and Miller and a number of citizens, Saturday night last. The two men named were suspected members of the Jesse James gang. The Sheriff of Monroe County heard they were secreted in a house of Eldridge's father, several miles from Town, and went out with a posse. The posse was driven back and the two desperados rode into Unionville, which they took possession of for a while, firing upon every one they saw on the street. Saturday night a mob went to the house and demanded the surrender of the two criminals. This was refused and a regular battle ensued, in which old man Estridge, one of his sons and his daughter were killed, and the two criminals, Estridge and Miller, were wounded. Five of the mob were slightly wounded. Miller and Estridge, although wounded, have escaped. More violence is expected.

Twelve stores in Edgefield, Ga., burned on October 18. Last year a like conflagration occurred in the same part of the Town. Loss, $100,000; very little insurance.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, 1884.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$1,065,000
Specie, decrease	527,000
Legal tenders, increase	318,000
Deposits, increase	833,000
Circulation, decrease	132,000
Reserve, decrease	447,000

The banks hold $31,675,000 in excess of legal requirements.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the Bank Clearing House is loaning at 1@2 ₱ cent. Bar silver, 110. Stocks during the past hour were active and excited. Bears have been eager buyers. Prices advanced ½ to 2 ₱ cent. The feature of the morning, however, is borrowing demand, all prominent shares commanding a premium.

MC SIMILE QUARTER SIZE.

Guaranteed to give Satisfaction.

Leading in the Market. Sold by Druggists.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Oct. 21.	Oct. 15.
4½'s coupons	112¾	112¼
4's coupons	119⅝	119⅝
6's registered, '81	100	100
Pacific 6's, '95	125	125

TRADE.

The general trade of the United States has shown but little more activity than last week, although there are indications of revival in some quarters. There will no doubt be a more active trade after the Presidential election.

THE MARKETS.

Tuesday, of last week, being election day, there was no session of the Produce Exchange. On Wednesday No 2 Red Wheat was worth 75c; on Thursday it receded to 73c; on Friday it went off to 72¾c; on Saturday the price was 71¾c, and on Monday there was a further decline to 71c, making the depression for the week about 4¾c.

Within the past week, the markets for wheat have been weak and each day marked a decline on the one preceding. It is quite unnecessary to go into a long discussion of the present condition of affairs, as regards the cereals. Prices are below the cost of production to the farmer, and while every right thinking man wishes to see the agriculturist fully remunerated for his labor, the facts are that for the present at least, but little encouragement can be held out for higher prices to rule. The Presidential year has a depressing effect upon business, and the election is over and it is certain that a Protectionist will be in the Presidential Chair for the next four years, but little may be expected in the way of higher values.

Toledo Market.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange, the aggregate of the dealing in cash wheat was about the same as on the preceding day. Prices slow, but little depression.

Sales No 2 Red W